

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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MBFR TALKS OPEN; DRAFT AGREEMENT URGED

LD242304 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1815 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Correspondent Igor Charikov report from Vienna]

[Text] The 28th round of talks on mutual reductions in armed forces and armaments in Central Europe has opened in the Hofburg Palace. Taking part in the talks are representatives from 19 European and North American countries.

The plenary session was addressed by the leader of the CSSR delegation, Ambassador Kehlusek, who said that the draft agreement for the first phase of the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe, which was submitted by the Polish delegation on behalf of the GDR, the Polish People's Republic, the USSR and the CSSR, was an important political step which had brought new life to the negotiations.

At the same time, the delegations from the socialist countries called on the Western participants to make a start on a joint drafting of the text of the agreement. The Czechoslovak spokesman criticized the draft agreement proposed by the Western delegations. The text of the document, he said, reflects the unconstructive nature of the NATO countries' position on fundamental issues, does not secure the necessary narrowing in the sides' positions and, in several cases, even sets the talks back. With their draft, the Western side is attempting to force the Warsaw Pact countries to accept unequal and discriminatory reductions. The Western side is avoiding an upper limit on manpower in the air forces, and contrary to existing understandings, armaments are totally excluded from the reduction process leaving the NATO countries with a free hand to build up their military arsenals further.

PENTAGON'S CHEMICAL WEAPONS PROGRAM QUESTIONED

LD231902 Moscow TASS in English 1820 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 23 TASS -- TASS political observer Vladimir Serov writes:

Washington is increasing allocations for its programmes of the build-up of stockpiles of chemical weapons. As Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defence (chemical weapons) Gold said, the U.S. administration intends to spend for the purpose at least 6-7 billion dollars within five years. The U.S. press expects these expenditures to reach ten billion dollars.

What for is the Pentagon building up the huge stockpiles of chemical weapons? For what purpose did the present U.S. administration launch full speed the production of the new generation of these terrible weapons, the so-called binary ammunitions?

The answer is obvious: first of all for the use in chemical war on the European Continent. Washington is striving to turn Western Europe, above all the FRG territory, into a bridge-head not only for nuclear missile war but also for chemical warfare against socialist countries far away from the United States territory.

This is indicated above all by the fact that the U.S. military has already turned the FRG into a huge arsenal of highly toxic combat agents. Only a small part of them can poison the entire population of Europe. Meanwhile, despite the promise of President Reagan not to deploy the new generation of chemical weapons on territories of other countries, the Pentagon is preparing to build in the FRG a number of arsenals for binary ammunitions. It is also planned to build such arsenals in Italy and Britain. But the very nature and peculiarities of chemical weapons do not suggest their delivery to the theatre of operations by planes or ships but suggest their use in the places where they are deployed.

The same is shown also by NATO exercises on the West German territory during which the elements of conducting chemical warfare were drilled. The Pentagon generals themselves make no secret that chemical weapons are (?planned) to be used in warfare on the European Continent.

The concern that swept in this connection the European, particularly West German public, is quite understandable for chemical weapons are horrible weapons of mass annihilation. It is defenceless peaceful civilian population that will be their main victims in case of chemical war. This is why the protests against the Pentagon's horrible plans of turning the continent into a huge "gas chamber" are sweeping Europe.

U.S. THREAT TO WITHDRAW TROOPS FROM EUROPE VIEWED

LD250132 Moscow in French to Europe 1630 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] The U.S. Senate subcommittee dealing with finance has voted for a reduction of U.S. troops in Europe, alleging that the other NATO countries should shoulder a greater share of military expenditures. Some members of the subcommittee have thus given a warning to the Europeans who refuse to join in with the U.S. policy regarding the Soviet Union. As soon as a U.S. foreign policy action comes up against European opposition, writes our commentator Viktor (Shinov), Washington raises its voices and threatens to recall the Americans from Western Europe.

The gross attempts by the United States to hinder economic cooperation between Western Europe and the Soviet Union arouse a wave of protests in Western Europe. Despite the warnings and sanctions by the U.S. administration, France, the FRG and Great Britain have begun to fulfill their obligations under the terms of the gas pipeline contracts. The first components have already been sent for the European-Siberian 5,000-km-long pipeline and this arouses fits of anger on the other side of the Atlantic.

The United States is annoyed that the West European partners are not prepared to obey Washington's orders to increase their military expenditures, which weigh heavily on the West European economies. Threatening to withdraw American troops from Europe, the U.S. congressmen are bluffing. In reality the U.S. administration has no intention of reducing its military presence in the Old World. On the contrary, during the past few years the United States has increased its numbers in Federal Germany and expanded its nuclear and conventional potential in the West European NATO countries. An expeditionary force of 300,000 men in Europe above all meets the objectives of Washington, because for more than 30 years the U.S. leaders have been making use of this force in one country or another to exert pressure on their allies in order to maintain their military-political hegemony in Europe and protect the interests of the American monopolies that are implanted in Western Europe.

In the event of a reduction in the American presence, say the Americans, Europe would remain disarmed in the face of the Soviet Union. Now the Soviet Union does not threaten anybody and has no aggressive aims. This has been confirmed many times by the Soviet leaders. On the contrary, the Soviet Union is sincerely interested in preserving the peace and stability of Europe. The Soviet Union, occupied as it is with creative tasks, has mapped out some ambitious objectives intended to ensure the wellbeing of its people, although some economic problems must be overcome. The land of the Soviets and its people are deeply and sincerely interested in the development and pursuit of a stable and lasting cooperation with the West.

USSR OFFERS 'ONLY ALTERNATIVE' IN WORLD PEACE

PM241353 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 20 September in the Morning Edition publishes on page 4 a 2,800-word I. Fedorov international review entitled "In the Main Direction." The article enumerates the Soviet Union's various proposals and initiatives advanced in recent years with a view to preserving world peace, strengthening international security and achieving disarmament and maintains that "this complex and strenuous struggle is the only alternative to the imperialist policy of confrontation, arms race and using the threat of force and war as means of achieving its foreign policy aims." It concludes by saying that the world's peoples expect the new UN General Assembly session to adopt "concrete, positive decisions which will accord with their aspiration to remove the threat of world war."

CEMA COUNTRIES DISCUSS COOPERATION WITH POLAND

LD240118 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] In Moscow, the 2-day meeting of the permanent representatives of CEMA member countries has ended. Poland was represented by Deputy Prime Minister Zbigniew Madej, chairman of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission.

The situation in the field of cooperation between our country and the socialist states was assessed. It was stated that during the past 8 months, both the export and import turnover of the socialist countries with Poland has increased. It was stressed that in the fourth quarter the CEMA states will make every effort to meet completely the timetable of commitments.

The turnover between Poland and the socialist countries currently amounts to 64 percent of Poland's total foreign trade turnover, whereas in 1980 it amounted to 54 percent.

At the Moscow meeting, the long-term participation of the socialist countries in completing investment projects already begun in Poland was also discussed. In addition, various ways to develop cooperation and the specialization of production in the shipbuilding, construction machinery and food industries, as well as the exploitation of Polish industrial potential by means of the delivery to our country of raw and other materials, were discussed.

During his stay in Moscow, Deputy Prime Minister Zbigniew Madej also discussed cooperation in the economic plans for next year with Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

FURTHER REPORT ON WARSAW TREATY EXERCISES

LD241152 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] As the press has already reported, an exercise of the staffs, troops and naval forces of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states will be held from 25 September-1 October on the territory of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the adjacent waters of the Black Sea. The exercise will be commanded by Army General Dzhurov, Bulgarian minister of national defense, in accordance with the plan of the joint command. The exercise is code-named Shield-82. On the eve of the exercise a TASS correspondent interviewed Colonel General Semerdzhiev, chief of staff commanding the exercise.

The chief of staff noted that, in implementing the Leninist idea about the need to unite the socialist countries defense efforts, the Warsaw Treaty has acted as an inviolable guarantee of security and peace in Europe for more than 25 years. If during those years the socialist countries have managed to achieve great successes in the cause of detente on our continent, the main role in this has been played by the peace-loving policy of the CPSU and all the fraternal parties, and by the defense might of the Soviet Union and its reliable allies, the countries of the socialist community.

The Warsaw Treaty Organization has been effectively carrying out its main objective and historic purpose -- the struggle for peace and peoples' security -- throughout the many years of its work. The Shield-82 exercise, like all previous joint armed forces exercises, will undoubtedly make a substantial contribution to raising the combat readiness and combat capability of the joint armed forces and to strengthening the brotherhood-in-arms of the armies of the countries of the socialist community. They will make it possible to test the level of training of the troops, to draw conclusions about the further directions, forms and methods of their training and to provide valuable experience of methods of organizing and holding large-scale exercises.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD261948 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 26 Sep 82

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich Bovin, IZVESTIYA political observer; Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, foreign affairs journalists; and Viktor Nikolayevich Levin, all-union radio political commentator on foreign affairs]

Brezhnev Visit to Baku

[Text] [Levin] Hello, esteemed comrade radio listeners. We were all deeply impressed by the speech which Leonid Ilich Brezhnev delivered at the festive ceremony in Baku. This speech demonstrated with renewed force, vividly and convincingly, that the Soviet Union perceives its chief task on the international arena as saving mankind from the threat of a nuclear conflagration, as the struggle for lasting peace on earth.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev emphasized that the Soviet Union is persistently working toward achieving a relaxation of international tension. Detente has a very broad meaning to us. It means first of all a general disposition on the part of states and their leaders not toward military preparations hostile to other states but toward peaceful cooperation with them. It means a mode of normal intercourse among countries and peoples, the honest adherence to norms of international law, respect for the sovereignty of each country and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. It means, in effect, a constant striving, through concrete action, to help curb the arms race which has swept the world, a striving to strengthen security on the basis of a gradual increase in mutual confidence founded on just and reciprocal principles.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev called detente a historic achievement of the peoples. He pointed out that one must never allow detente to be torn to pieces by narrow-minded and ego-tistical politicians from imperialism's camp. Detente must be preserved, developed and deepened. This would be a triumph of man's reason over dangerous and unthinking aggressiveness. The leader of the Communist Party and of the Soviet state said that we believe this triumph is possible, as we believe in human reasoning and, if you like, in the self-preservation instinct of peoples. Such are the noble goals that govern the foreign policy of our country and the activities of the CPSU in the international arena. In this, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev emphasized, we have as our allies all peace-loving countries, all sensible and realistically minded politicians in the world, the multimillion masses of the peoples in the whole world.

These underlying principles of Soviet foreign policy were clearly demonstrated during the visit to our country by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi this week. In his speech in Baku, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev highly evaluated the Soviet-Indian summit talks which were held in Moscow. He said that these talks give us a feeling of sincere satisfaction. They reaffirmed that the friendship and cooperation between the USSR and India are based on a lasting foundation and have good prospects. New steps have been made in the development of this cooperation. Comrade Brezhnev also noted that during the talks with the Indian prime minister the Soviet side once again gave a positive evaluation to the Non-aligned Movement as an important factor acting to stabilize the international situation, and to India's role in this movement.

[Bovin] I would point out that India, as an Asian power in its own right, as a power of world importance, now plays an ever-growing role in world politics.

[Shishlin] And by the way, it will be the host country for the organization of the non-aligned countries conference.

[Bovin] Yes, of the nonaligned states.

[Levin] This question has been settled really. Fidel Castro has proposed that Indira Gandhi host the conference and now it only remains to await the conference itself.

[Bovin] Yes, and she agreed. And from the very foundation of the independent Republic of India, we have had traditionally good relations with India, traditionally stable relations based on the very broad foundation of economic links, and on political links. In periods of great complexity for us, India, and Indira Gandhi, shall we say, have supported our policies.

Soviet-Indian Relations

[Levin] Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich, you just mentioned the economic links. I would like to cite the following example: During 1954, the trade turnover between the Soviet Union and India was R10 million. Just 10 million. And now it is approaching R2 billion, and India has already become one of our biggest trading partners among the developing countries. And, incidentally, when, on the eve of the visit, the Indian press was publishing a great deal of material on the significance of Soviet-Indian relations, Budhwar, the former Indian ambassador to the Soviet Union, stressed that since 1976 -- he refers to this date because that was the year of Indira Gandhi's preceding visit to the Soviet Union -- the steady growth of trade with the Soviet Union has made it possible for India to reduce the negative effect of the economic recession in the West. This, of course, is a factor of huge importance, and now we note with satisfaction the further growth of economic links, trade links, between India and the Soviet Union.

[Shishlin] Of course, the political content of this visit is also very rich; it leaves its imprint above all on the present situation in Asia. Asia, like other parts of the world of course, needs to have its problems solved by political means. In Asia there are many quarrels, many conflicts, difficult situations.

[Bovin] Asia is now probably the most troubled of continents, the Near East also being in Asia.

[Shishlin] Yes, and on this level, of course, a comparison of viewpoints between the Indian and Soviet leaders -- Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich has already spoken about this -- reveals, on the whole, quite a broad coincidence of views, although we must qualify this at once by saying that these approaches are not identical in every way. But it is precisely in Asia, and perhaps precisely by Asia itself that a definite example is destined to be set in the development of constructive dialogue between countries with different social systems, and in the solutions to be found to the contentious problems in that region. And in this respect, Indira Gandhi's visit and the results of her talks in Moscow have had an encouraging nature throughout.

[Bovin] I would like to say this: There are now 157 UN members in the world. Is that right?

[Levin] I believe so.

[Bovin] And there are more outside the United Nations, so there are that many prime ministers. But Indira Gandhi is, above all, a highly individual personality. Her political biography has been complex, and you remember that moment in her life when the opposition succeeded in throwing her out...

[Shishlin, interrupting] Yes.

[Levin] Yes, when she was threatened with imprisonment.

[Bovin] She was arrested but not imprisoned. It was very involved, and for many others it would have meant the end of a political career. She was nonetheless able to withstand this complex situation, and not simply withstand it, but win the next election and come to power and wield the enormous authority she now enjoys in India.

On the whole, I repeat, she is a very strong personality, and a subtle politician who well understands both her own country and the world situation, and of course much in our relations with India is bound up with the figure of Indira Gandhi, beyond doubt [words indistinct].

[Shishlin] But there is also, of course, the broad international aspect of the results of the Soviet-Indian talks, because the comrades, of course, certainly remember that before her visit to the Soviet Union Indira Gandhi paid a visit to the United States.

[Levin] Yes, that is a very interesting comparison.

[Shishlin] There, the talks were as a whole fairly complex and difficult. They showed up very serious differences of opinion between India and the United States. Naturally, the closest attention was paid to this visit to the United States, and the visit had the effect of letting the American public, official Washington and unofficial political circles in the United States obtain a fuller picture of India's foreign policy and its aspirations. It was a description, a very precise and plain description of the foreign-policy stance of a state such as India. But if these results are checked on the political scales they were of course somewhat modest. At least there was practically no talk of any significant accords between India and the United States in Washington.

[Bovin] Yes, there is a whole series of things which cannot be sidestepped: for example the fact that America is arming Pakistan. As is known, Pakistan has several times waged war against India, and it is clear in which direction the weapons will be fired, if they are fired. Take the problem of the Indian Ocean. The idea on this has long been discussed publicly -- and I will speak of it again -- to make the Indian Ocean an ocean of peace, and once again it is the U.S. policy that is the main obstacle here.

[Shishlin] Its attitude to problems of Southeast Asia...

[Bovin, interrupting] Yes, on the whole, of course, it is the same thing here: The Americans want something entirely different, and, in general, the United States has just maintained its stance.

[Levin] To say nothing of bilateral relations, trade and economic relations. There are serious contradictions there, as well.

[Bovin] Yes.

[Levin] And in connection with this I would like to quote what one Indian newspaper, HINDUSTAN TIMES, says. An article on relations between the USSR and India was headed very expressively: Glittering Ties tested by Time. Further on it says that the visit by Gandhi to the USSR inevitably brings forth comparisons with her recent visit to the United States, and what we have just been talking about unfolds. The conflicts of views which were evident during that visit are exposed. The paper goes on to write: India has no serious differences in relations with the USSR. With the excellent state of bilateral relations between the USSR and India there exists the same or a similar approach to the most important international problems. This, despite what many in the United States think, is not a consequence of India following the USSR's course in international affairs, but a result of joint actions by the two countries. It is precisely the understanding by us, the Soviet Union, of India's interests, and the understanding of our interests by India, and the common denominator of these interests is the strengthening of peace and it is this that has created the atmosphere in which the visit took place. It was a great success.

Take note: Even in the first speech by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the reception in honor of Indira Gandhi, two extremely important proposals were made in harmony with India's aspirations and in harmony with the interests of strengthening peace. First, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, as you remember, called on all countries whose vessels sail the Indian Ocean to refrain, until the convocation of an international conference on the Indian Ocean, which should be held in the first half of 1983, to refrain from any steps that might make the situation in the region even more complicated; in particular, to refrain from sending large naval detachments and holding military maneuvers there, and from expanding and modernizing military bases by those nonlittoral countries who have such bases in the Indian Ocean.

The second proposal is that the leading organs of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty should make a statement about not expanding the sphere of influence of these alliances to Asia, Africa and Latin America. Initiatives of extreme importance, and Indira Gandhi, in her numerous speeches in Moscow -- she spoke at the same reception, she spoke later at a public meeting, and she also spoke at a press conference -- spoke about support for the Soviet initiatives, singling out especially the proposal put forward by the Soviet Union in the message from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to the second special UN General Assembly session on disarmament, about non-first-use of nuclear weapons.

My attention was drawn by one aspect of Indira Gandhi's speech at the reception, where she said that our countries, whose joint population amounts to almost 950 million people, could do a great deal. And truly, a joining of the efforts of two mighty powers, the Soviet Union and India, is a primary factor for the stability of the international situation, for the development of the international situation. And of course, on this note the visit was of the greatest importance, going far beyond the framework of relations between the Soviet Union and India.

There is another aspect to which I would like to draw attention, and this was spoken of by both Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and by Indira Gandhi, that our relations serve the interests of our states and cause no harm to anyone.

[Shishlin] Well, this is of course a very important point, because bilateral relations are only of benefit when they do not affect the interests of third countries and are not directed against the interests of third countries. In this sense, the establishment of firm, goodneighborly and truly peaceful, fruitful ties between our country and India corresponds both to the Soviet and Indian peoples' own interests and also to the interests of peace as a whole. And this is probably the chief result of the visit, that is, the gains for India and for the Soviet Union, and the gains for peace in Asia and throughout the world.

Events in Lebanon

[Levin] Of course, the development of the international situation left a very serious mark on that visit, and it is not fortuitous that, during the exchange of speeches, Comrade Brezhnev and Indira Gandhi also spoke of the tragic events in Lebanon, of the horrifying slaughter perpetrated in the last few days by the Israeli aggressors in west Beirut under the patronage of the United States. Leonid Ilich emphasized that all honorable people throughout the world feel anger and indignation at the bloody orgy carried out in the last few days by the Israeli aggressors in west Beirut, which has led to the deaths of thousands of innocent Palestinians and Lebanese, mainly women and children. And Indira Gandhi said the whole world is shattered by the bloody reprisals against peaceful civilians in Beirut. Indeed, this crime has aroused, I would say, an unprecedented reaction all over the world. Unprecedented in recent years.

[Shishlin] In fact, both Reagan and his secretary of state, Shultz, did not refrain from formally dissociating themselves from involvement in this tragedy in Lebanon. [words indistinct] as all speak together.

[Bovin] But, of course, it is not just a formality. It must be said that, in general, from the point of view of the American strategic interests that America is trying to safeguard in the Near East, this action by Begin is in general not at all in America's favor. And, therefore, I would put it this way: that of course the Americans have been supporting Israel, and will go on doing so. That is obvious.

[Shishlin] For instance, in a recent speech, Shultz said Israel had demonstrated its military power and valor in the course of all these events in the Near East, but now Israel must show political wisdom.

[Bovin] Yes; in other words, withdraw from west Beirut.

[Shishlin] Withdraw from west Beirut and withdraw from Lebanon altogether.

[Bovin] Well, in principle yes, but that suits the Americans less, at least for the moment, in the short term, as it were. But I wanted to emphasize something else and bring out its significance. It was proposed to set up an international commission to investigate the crime that was committed there, but when the opposition in the Knesset submitted a motion that a commission be set up, there was a major storm in the Knesset. The Knesset is a stormy organization; there have been fights, there had been fights before, but it is a long time since there has been such a stormy session as this week. And the proposal to set up the commission gained in all about, yes, 42 votes, with 48 votes for Begin. So there were only six votes for it.

[Shishlin] Now, as you know, since the tragedy there has been especially lively talk, even in places where such talk is not usual, about the need for a political settlement of the whole Near East problem. There is, as we know, the Soviet peace plan put forward by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. The center of this Soviet plan consists, first of all, in the aggressor not gaining any prize for his aggression; the second highly important element is the affirmation of the right of the Palestinian people to form its own national state. And that idea is made concrete in the Soviet plan. That is, a Palestinian state could be created on the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip, with east Jerusalem as its capital.

[Bovin] The principles, the six principles which Leonid Ilich formulated, have already been, for quite a long time, part of our constant political line; and the Arab plan for a peaceful settlement that was adopted in Fes. The eight-point Fes plan does not, in practice, diverge at all from what Leonid Ilich has said. And this precisely underlines the fact that Soviet policy is not based on any selfish interests of our own or on any desire to establish ourselves in the Near East, as the Americans are doing, but is fully in accord with the interests, above all, of the Arabs themselves, the Palestinian people, the Arab people of Palestine. And that is why our plan has been very well received by the majority of Arab states. But the problem now is that a plan is all very well, but it must be implemented. And in the present case, whichever way you view it, the sole main obstacle to realizing that plan is the policy of Israel, and, well, of the United States, because, of course, behind Israel stands the United States [words indistinct]. There has been this obstacle and it remains in existence. Speaking honestly, comrades, I cannot see any hope of Israel's policy changing in the near future.

[Bovin] In this respect I take a slightly pessimistic view of things.

[Shishlin] Furthermore, there is always the danger of fresh military sallies by Israel. It is absolutely clear that by hook or by crook, or rather, by hook and by crook, Israel will strive to undermine Syria's position in the Near East now. It is exerting unconcealed military pressure...

[Bovin, interrupting] Its next target is Syria. Lebanon is often spoken of. The next target is now Syria. Syria is not Lebanon; that is clear. But I think that the events which have now taken place in Lebanon and the wall of hatred which has formed around Begin and his policy may compel Tel Aviv to ponder things to a certain extent, although I am not very sure of that either. There is a saying, I think it comes from ancient Rome or ancient Greece: "Those whom the gods wish to destroy, the first make mad." That, in my view, is what is now happening to that same divinely ordained people, or rulers, to be more accurate. If we are to speak the fundamental interests of Israel itself, they are acting completely. [sentence as heard] They say they are doing this for Israel's security. But everything which Begin and Sharon are doing at the moment absolutely contradicts Israel's security interests.

[Levin] Incidentally, this is realized by very many people in Israel itself. You will recall that mass demonstrations, involving many thousands of people, have been held outside Begin's house in Jerusalem in protest against the bloody carnage perpetrated by Israeli troops in west Beirut. So, there is this question of a commission to investigate it. An international commission to investigate Israel's crimes against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples already exists.

It was set up by eminent lawyers and public figures from 17 countries in Europe, Asia, Africa and America. It is headed by the well-known British lawyer and public figure, Platt-Mills. After studying the situation, this commission concluded that, in committing aggression against independent Lebanon, Israel and its Zionist leaders embarked on genocide against the Arab people of Palestine on the broadest possible scale. This commission cites some very noteworthy figures. Civilians accounted for 50 percent of the casualties from hostilities during World War II. They accounted for 70 percent of the casualties during the U.S. aggression in Vietnam. In Lebanon, this figure has reached 90 percent. In other words, this is genocide and war against a people.

For this reason it is no coincidence that very many citizens of Israel, citizens of Jewish nationality -- I am not thinking of Arabs alone -- are opposed to this policy. They are describing Sharon as a murderer of children. They are describing Begin as a murderer and terrorist. The whole world is now calling the leaders of Israel fascists. Just look: French newspapers are comparing this with Oradour; Czechoslovak newspapers are comparing it with Lidice; the TASS statement compared it with Babi Yar. When I say a new situation has now been created around Israel -- and you, Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich, noted this point -- the reaction of world public opinion has indeed been extremely stormy. Of course, it is indeed difficult to imagine this having any effect on Begin. But, nevertheless, it would absolutely wrong to identify Begin with the whole of the Israeli people.

[Bovin] Unquestionably. Unquestionably.

[Levin] And the last word is far from having been spoken yet.

[Shishlin] That famous poem, Vityaz in a Tiger Skin, by Shota Rustaveli, contains the following lines: You will lose what you have found, what you have given up will be yours. I think this is applicable to the Near East situation. All these annexationist acquisitions by Israel are now of course turning into political losses for it. And in reality, of course, they are turning into a threat to its security.

[Levin] An awareness of this truth is making itself felt increasingly strongly in Israel itself. But I think this awareness would be considerably more profound if the United States were not giving Israel such support. Take even the latest interview with Defense Secretary Weinberger, which is published in U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT. He once again said: Our policy in the Near East will remain the same. We have no intention whatsoever of changing it.

[Shishlin] Yes, the Americans always give pride of place to the interests of Israel in the Near East and give priority to these **interests** in this connection.

[Levin] It is from this that everything stems including, of course, Israel's brazen attitude itself and also its brutality, which has been manifested in recent events in west Beirut. It is in this connection that the question frequently arises as to what can be done and what should be done by the UN Security Council and what should be done by the UN General Assembly. Another session of the General Assembly has opened, and it is faced by enormous and very important issues. One of these issues, of course, is the question of the Near East.

UN Mideast Role

[Bovin] Incidentally, one plainly senses from letters from listeners and readers that people ask: Well, why is this? Why is the United Nations so inactive? Why is the Security Council inactive and why are the Security Council resolutions not being carried out? Such questions are altogether justified, but in this respect one needs to consider what the United Nations is able to do and what it cannot do. In the political situation that is developing in the world and with the difference in political lines which are, for example, being pursued by us and by the Americans, it is very difficult to expect the United Nations to be able to take some sort of concrete actions, although it is still regarded as a world political forum, as an expression of world public opinion and as a place where politicians are able to express their opinions and to condemn Israel.

In this latter respect, the United Nations definitely does play a big and positive role. In general I even think that although the resolutions adopted in the Security Council are not being implemented they are still playing their part in exerting a certain amount of pressure both on public opinion and on policy. This is the more the case in that this is, after all, by no means the last day. There will still be a tomorrow and a day after, and history will continue, and in general all this could work at some time. So, I think in this respect there is no need to exaggerate or to play down the role of the United Nations. It is doing what it can in the given situation.

[Shishlin] Another thing, for example, is that it would, of course, be in the interests of a Near East political settlement for the Security Council to now adopt some sort of definite decision that would tie Israel's hands in its aggressive moves.

[Bovin] The Americans, however, will immediately use their veto.

[Shishlin] An indirect reply to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's message to President Reagan of the United States -- an indirect reply because it was a statement by a U.S. State Department official -- clearly shows no readiness on the part of the Americans to cooperate with the Soviet Union in curtailing Israeli aggression.

[Levin] This once again emphasizes the fact that it is U.S. support that is uniting Israel's hands. But it is not only the problems of the Near East, of course, that will be discussed at the current session of the UN General Assembly. The question of averting the threat of nuclear war is the question of questions.

Another important international forum will be meeting shortly, namely, the Madrid meeting of the 35 states which participated in the all-European conference. Speaking in Baku, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted that the successful completion of this meeting could be the most apt immediate step in Europe toward strengthening detente. A further strengthening of detente in Europe would enable the Europeans to make even more successful use of the fruits of detente and solve, by their joint efforts, many problems common to the whole continent concerning the day-to-day life of its peoples. In some respects the forms of this cooperation are already beginning to take shape. To advance without deviation along this path, Comrade Brezhnev stressed, is our generation's duty to future generations, and the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community are doing everything possible for the establishment of lasting peace on earth.

Here our broadcast comes to an end. Thank you for your attention. All the best.

GROMYKO ARRIVES IN NEW YORK, GIVES STATEMENT

LD250014 Moscow TASS in English 0000 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 25 TASS -- USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, heading the USSR delegation to the 37th session of the U.N. General Assembly, arrived in New York yesterday. At the airport, Andrey Gromyko made the following statement:

"The 37th session of the U.N. General Assembly, in which the Soviet delegation will participate, proceeds in a troubled and aggravated international situation. Resolutely rejecting the policy from positions of strength, and of diktat in international relations, the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community are consistently and actively working to strengthen peace in the world. In the present conditions, the duty of every U.N. member-state is to do everything possible to reliably safeguard man's paramount right -- the right to life. Possibilities for this exist. And they are great. The desire of the people for peace is irresistible. In the search for ways to curb the arms race, to check the dangerous fanning of tensions in the world, to turn the development of international relations into the channel of detente, and to enhance trust between countries with different social systems, we are prepared to cooperate with all states, big and small. The Soviet delegation will be guided by this in its work at the present session of the U.N. General Assembly."

In conclusion, Andrey Gromyko conveyed his warm wishes to the residents of New York City and to the entire American people.

USSR FOREIGN MINISTRY SILENT ON PRC BORDER TALKS

OW241554 Hong Kong AFP in English 1528 GMT 24 Sep 82

[By Patrick Meney]

[Excerpts] Moscow, Sept. 24 (AFP) -- The Soviet Foreign Ministry has "no information" on a possible resumption of border negotiations between Moscow and Beijing, a spokesman said here today. But the spokesman added that this should not be considered as a complete denial.

Observers believe that the Soviets, apparently skeptical that great progress will be made in Sino-Soviet relations, have chosen to remain both discreet and prudent.

Reports that the long drawn-out negotiations on the Sino-Soviet 7,000 Km (4,200 mile) border, which broke off in April 1978, were to resume, came from Western diplomatic sources in Beijing on September 15. While the Soviet press has made no reference to a resumption of the border talks, well-informed Western diplomatic sources here said that Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Leonid Ilchev may visit Beijing early next month to hammer out a basis for the border negotiations.

The Kremlin has never hidden its desire to ease off friction with post-Maoist China and has made several attempts to iron out Sino-Soviet differences. Moscow's current silence on a resumption of dialogue with China is probably due to its fear of a failure.

Observers believe that Moscow prefers to wait for the negotiations to get under way and for concrete results before giving out statements of optimism or triumph.

WESTERN NATIONS FEAR BETTER USSR-PRC RELATIONS

OW260056 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Glebov Commentary: "The Imperialists Want to Keep the Tension Between the Soviet Union and China"]

[Text] Newspapers in capitalist countries are discussing the issue of Soviet-Chinese relations one after another. According to their commentaries, political figures in the United States and other Western countries hold that the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations will deal a serious blow to the interests of the United States and other Western countries. Our station observer Glebov has the following comments:

It would be strange if the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations pleases the imperialists. The imperialists had many worries during the years when our countries were friends and allies acting in concert on the international stage. The founding of the People's Republic of China on 1 October 1949 changed the relative strength of countries in the world once and for all. An Asian power had taken the socialist road when the founding of new China was proclaimed. It acted in the closest cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in opposing the imperialists' policies of aggression and war, and in the struggle for peace, freedom and independence of the people of various countries. It is not at all surprising that the reactionary forces in the world regarded our cooperation as their disastrous defeat. The important thing is that the imperialists soon felt the effects of Soviet-Chinese cooperation on the international stage.

For instance, the U.S.-Chiang air force in Taiwan barbarously bombed various east China coastal cities in the early 1950's. The U.S. bombs killed innocent people in the urban and rural areas of Fujian, Zhejiang, Jiangsu and other coastal provinces. The U.S. aggressors and their Taiwan puppets took the barbarous action because they thought the People's Republic of China lacked an effective air defense and therefore they could get away with it.

They, the enemies of the Chinese people, were wrong. The Soviet Union had offered aid to China. At the request of the PRC Government, the Soviet Union dispatched air divisions to China in accordance with the provisions of the Soviet-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Mutual Assistance and Alliance. Soviet pilots soon defeated the air raids on China.

Take the Korean war for instance. Didn't the close Soviet-Chinese cooperation in aiding the Korean people play a decisive role in defeating imperialist aggressors? Truman, then U.S. President, and those U.S. generals who directed the war of aggression against Korea admitted this fact. Therefore, the worsening of Soviet-Chinese relations at the junction between the 1950's and the 1960's naturally excited the imperialists. The NEW YORK TIMES wrote in 1963: "We are very satisfied that at last China is no longer a Soviet ally on the international stage and is more and more openly taking a road in direct opposition to Moscow. We hope this is a permanent trend."

The normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations conforms to the fundamental interests of the peoples of our two countries. It is also in the interest of peace and socialism. Therefore, the imperialist policymakers fear normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations.

THATCHER'S BEIJING BANQUET REMARKS CRITICIZED

OW241315 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Shakov commentary]

[Text] British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher made a speech at a banquet in Beijing in which she called for still greater efforts to resist hegemonism and expansionism in Asia. AP pointed out that Mrs Thatcher meant that the anti-Soviet front in Asia should be expanded. Station commentator Shakov writes on the British prime minister's remarks as follows:

The world knows that the imperialists have always dreamt of restoring and expanding their rule in various areas of the world. In order to achieve this goal, then Western ruling cliques have formed all kinds of military groups, supported puppet regimes and exacerbated dissent between neighboring nations. For example, they have committed aggression against the Indochinese nations, opposed the war for an independent Afghanistan, and carried out armed interference in the Near East.

Recent events indicate that the United States and the ruling cliques of other Western nations basically still cling to their colonialist policy. At the same time, they try their best to woo other nations to join in their schemes. In Asia, the imperialists have used the ruling cliques in Pakistan, Thailand and a number of other nations to carry out sabotage activities in Southeast Asia and undermine independent, progressive regimes in the Near East. All their activities have been camouflaged by a frantic anti-Soviet clamor. The Western propaganda media have continuously raised a hue and cry about the "threat from the Soviet Union." At the same time, they have called on their allies to resist "hegemonism." British Prime Minister Thatcher's speech at the Beijing banquet reaffirms this call.

In view of her demagogic speech, it is perhaps good to mention here the many activities of aggression carried out by Britain in various areas of the world. Since the [Second World] War, British armed troops have on more than one occasion intruded into Egypt and other countries in the Near East. Recently they fought Argentina in an attempt to restore British rule over the Malvinas Islands. In order to safeguard their rule in Africa, the British imperialists have repeatedly carried out armed interference on that continent.

Commenting on these activities of the British ruling clique, the Indian paper (DAILY EXPRESS) pointed out: Asians will never forget these British activities of aggression. The Indian weekly BLITZ called for the highest vigilance against the British neocolonialists' activities against people. The weekly wrote: In any situation, those who collude with imperialism either intentionally or unintentionally are fatally undermining the security and independence of their own nation.

SOVIET ATHLETES LOOK FORWARD TO BEIJING RACE

OW261126 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Excerpts] All listeners, as you may already know, an international marathon race will be held in Beijing on 26 September. The Chinese Track and Field Association has invited teams from 19 countries, including the Soviet team, to take part in this race. In one of our programs broadcast some time ago, we gave a report on the Soviet athletes' preparations for taking part in this marathon race. At that time, the final selection of the team members was not decided yet. Those athletes participating in the training were only alternate members of the marathon team. The final selection for the Soviet team has already been made. Now, please listen to the remarks by Comrade (Bodorikov), one of the coaches of the Soviet team participating in the Beijing invitational race.

Comrade (Bodorikov) says: the Soviet coaches and athletes have gladly accepted the invitation extended by the Chinese Track and Field Association to participate in the international marathon race to be held in Beijing. The Soviet Team will arrive in Beijing on 22 September. Within a few days, we will have to adjust ourselves to the local climate, make final preparations for the race, take some rest and visit scenic spots in Beijing.

Dear listeners, now please listen to the recorded talk by Soviet athlete (Aleykov). He says: I am looking forward to the race to be held in Beijing on 26 September. Many excellent athletes from various countries of the world will take part in the marathon race. We will compete with them and win titles. We look forward to meeting with Chinese athletes with great interest.

(Aleykov) says: I met several Chinese marathon athletes at the international marathon race held in Tokyo in 1981. I like these Chinese athletes very much. Though I do not know any Chinese, we were soon able to find a common language, the language of friendship. When I go to Beijing to take part in this race, I hope I will not only meet these old friends again but also make new friends

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF INDIA'S PRIME MINISTER

Addresses Tallinn Meetings

BK241633 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi has expressed India's concern at the stockpiling of arms, especially nuclear weapons and the widening gap between the north and the south. Speaking at a luncheon in Tallinn today given in her honor by the presidium of the Estonian Republic, Mrs Gandhi said these are among the difficulties hampering India's efforts to strengthen its economy and become self-reliant.

Referring to the cultural heritage of India and the Soviet Union, Mrs Gandhi said the two countries are symbols of unity in diversity. She said the close and cordial relations between them had been a source of strength to us. All-India radio special correspondent Plaban Majumder covering the prime minister's visit reports that Mrs Gandhi in her warm references to the valuable help received from the Soviet Union said: It is good to know that we have understanding friends. She expressed the hope that in the coming years the India-Soviet relationship will be further strengthened.

Addressing the Council of Ministers of Estonia, the prime minister expressed concern at the efforts being made by certain forces within the country and in our immediate neighborhood to weaken and destabilize India. She said the Indian people are strong and they have many ups and downs. She was confident that they will firmly resist any move to weaken the country.

Earlier in the day, Mrs Gandhi held discussions with the Estonian prime minister and other leaders on the global situation. She also witnessed an Estonian cultural program. She was accompanied by Rajiv Gandhi. The other programs of the prime minister included laying a wreath at the monument of liberators and the visit to the mayor's office, which is one of the oldest buildings in Tallinn. Later, Mrs Gandhi left for Kiev, the capital of the Ukrainian Republic.

Meets With Estonian Leaders

LD241520 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, who is in our country on an official friendly visit today met with republican leaders in the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers. Comrade Vayno, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia informed the guest of the successes in economic and social and cultural construction achieved in the republic during the years of Soviet rule. He stressed that the Indian prime minister's visit to the USSR is another substantial contribution to the further strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Republic of India. Indira Gandhi noted that friendship with the Soviet Union has been and remains for India a source of strength. The guest laid a wreath at the memorial to the liberators of Tallinn from the fascist aggressors.

More on Estonia Visit

LD241700 Moscow TASS in English 1524 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Tallinn September 24 TASS -- The Prime Minister of India Indira Gandhi, who is staying in the USSR on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Council of Ministers of the USSR, was today in Estonia, a Soviet Baltic republic. She was warmly greeted by the leaders of the republic and the residents of Tallinn -- the capital of Estonia.

Addressing the distinguished guest in the Council of Ministers of Estonia, the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia Karl Vayno stressed that the working people of Estonia, just as all Soviet people, highly value the peace-loving foreign policy of India, the constant striving of the Indian Government to ensure peace and security in the world and especially in Asia and the Indian Ocean basin. In your person, Karl Vayno noted, we see a worthy continuer of the cause of your father -- the great son of the Indian people Jawaharlal Nehru who was convinced that friendship between the Soviet and Indian peoples serves not only the mutual interests of our countries but also the cause of peace throughout the world.

Speaking in reply the prime minister of India said that the bonds of friendship linking India and the USSR are tangibly benefiting the peoples of both countries. The USSR is a friend of India and my country has repeatedly publicly stated its appreciation of the understanding of our difficulties shown by the Soviet Union and its unselfish assistance to overcoming them. We always felt your support at moments of difficulty for us, Indira Gandhi stressed.

The distinguished guest toured the old part of Tallinn -- an ensemble of medieval architecture. In the ancient building of the town hall a folklore ensemble performed folk melodies for her and girls in colorful national dress presented flowers to her. A similar Estonian national dress was presented to the prime minister of India as a token of appreciation and respect on behalf of the people of the republic. Estonia is in the north-west of the USSR. The cold and stern Baltic Sea, rocky soils, forests, marshes and sands, a rigorous climate -- such is the nature of Estonia. But it is inhabited by an industrious people. Estonia's economy made big strides in the years of Soviet power. In fact the republic now produces as much output in a week as in the whole of 1940.

The output of Estonian enterprises is shipped to almost a hundred countries of the world, including India. Estonia manufactures for India electrical equipment, gas analysers, sets of oil refining equipment. In turn, Estonia gets traditional Indian export goods.

On behalf of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Estonia and the government of the republic a luncheon was held in honour of the distinguished guest. Friendly toasts at the luncheon were exchanged by the President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Estonia Ivan Kebin and the Prime Minister of the Republic of India Indira Gandhi.

Today Indira Gandhi left Tallinn for Kiev, the capital of the Ukraine.

Welcomed in Ukraine

LD241706 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Kiev September 24 TASS -- The Prime Minister of the Republic of India Indira Gandhi today arrived in the Ukrainian capital. She is staying in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers on an official friendly visit.

At the Borispolskiy Airport decked out with state flags of India, the Soviet Union and the Ukraine the prime minister of the friendly country was welcomed by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic Aleksandr Lyashko and other officials.

The Indian prime minister and statesmen accompanying her were warmly greeted by representatives of the working people of Kiev. Flowers were presented to Indira Gandhi.

The streets and squares through which the Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi went to her residence, being escorted by motorcyclists, were decked out with state flags of India, the Soviet Union and the Ukraine, with streamers with the words of welcome in Hindi, Russian and Ukrainian.

In the evening the prime minister and Indian statesmen accompanying her were present at the production of the ensemble of classical ballet in the Palace of Culture "The Ukraine".

The hall of the palace was decorated with state flags of India, the USSR and the Ukraine. The national anthems of India, the Soviet Union and the Ukraine were played before the beginning of the performance.

Shcherbitskiy Meets With Gandhi

LD251210 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] In Kiev today a meeting was held between Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, and Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, who arrived from Tallinn yesterday. The guest was told of the republic's achievements in the development of its economy, science and culture and the part that the Ukrainian SSR plays in various fields of Soviet-Indian cooperation. Indira Gandhi expressed great appreciation of the impact on her country's economic development by the cooperation between the USSR and India. Taking part in the discussion were Vatchenko, chairman of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Lyashko, chairman of the Ukraine Council of Ministers.

Kiev University Speech

BK250946 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] The prime minister has said that the time has come for the people of the world to raise their voice for peace and justice. Mrs Gandhi said we should work for greater equality regardless of race, religion and the region to which we may belong. Mrs Gandhi was addressing a large gathering of professors and students of Kiev State University a short while ago. The university conferred an honorary doctorate on her. She appealed to the leaders of major countries to defuse tension and avert a war.

Referring to India's devotion to peace, the prime minister said despite bitter experiences in the past with its neighbors, India is making every effort to establish good relations and trying to resolve differences through discussions.

About world economy, Mrs Gandhi said more than ever before, there exists now a possibility of a good life for all. It is true much of the world is underdeveloped, but with a little consideration and help the people of the low income countries can raise themselves up and become a source of strength instead of being a burden.

All-India radio special correspondent Plaban Majumder covering the prime minister's visit reports that Mrs Gandhi recalled the history of the glorious town of Kiev which has been the cradle of the Russian nation and the mother of Russian letters. She thanked the university authorities for the high honor bestowed on her. She said that she accepts the honor not as a personal tribute but as a mark of recognition of India, her people, her policies and her struggle for a better world.

Mrs Gandhi is to visit the mayor's office in Kiev and will present a silver lattice replica of Ahmedabad (Siddhi Sayed) Mosque as a gift to the citizens of Kiev. She will lay a wreath at the Tomb of an Unknown Soldier later. In the evening, Mrs Gandhi will attend a banquet being given in her honor by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Government of Ukraine Soviet Socialist Republic.

Rajiv Gandhi visited the aircraft plant in Kiev today.

Banquet Held in Kiev

BK260800 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] Speaking at a banquet given in her honor by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Government of the Ukraine Soviet Socialist Republic in Kiev last night, the prime minister said India-Soviet friendship is based on common ideals and important for both the countries and the entire world as well. Thanking the Soviet Union for its help to India in times of need and for its development, the prime minister said India-Soviet friendship goes beyond the help received by India. She said she personally felt a special kinship with the October Revolution as she was born along with it.

The first secretary of the Ukraine Communist Party, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, and the chairman of the Council of Ministers, A.P. Lyashko were among those present. Earlier, the prime minister had a meeting with the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine. Shcherbitskiy spoke of the contribution of Mrs Gandhi and President Brezhnev toward strengthening mutual friendship and cooperation. The prime minister explained to the Ukraine leaders India's march toward self-sufficiency as well as difficulties being faced in raising the living standard of the people. She also apprised them of the efforts being made through the 20-point program to help the weaker sections.

In the afternoon, Mrs Gandhi went to the Kiev memorial to an unknown soldier and placed a wreath there. She also went to the memorial to the mother of our land, a giant statue of a woman holding a sword in one hand and a shield in the other. Mrs Gandhi visited the (Sophia) Cathedral built in the 12th century.

Joint Declaration Issued

LD261414 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1030 GMT 26 Sep 82

["The Joint Soviet-Indian Declaration" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 26 Sep TASS -- The Soviet-Indian declaration signed on 21 September by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Indira Gandhi, the prime minister of the Republic of India, in the course of the official, friendly visit of the important Indian guest to the USSR has been published here.

In the declaration it says:

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Republic of India, proceeding from the traditions of friendship and cooperation between the peoples and governments of the two countries and expressing their wish for a further development and deepening of Soviet-Indian relations,

Reaffirming their adherence to the cause of preserving peace and cooperation between peoples in accordance with the aims and principles of the UN Charter,

Being convinced that the affirmation in international relations of the principles of peaceful coexistence is in accordance with the interests of all peoples,

Showing concern at the worsening of the international situation, the escalation of the arms race and the growing threat of war and recognizing their responsibility for the preservation of peace and international security,

Firmly resolved to make joint efforts in the interests of international mutual understanding and detente, in support of the national independence of peoples and against any occurrence of imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid,

Declare their intention in the future to tirelessly develop and strengthen their friendly relations -- ratified in the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation -- in the interests of the peoples of both countries and of the cause of general peace.

The Soviet Union and India express their deep satisfaction at the effectiveness of their diverse cooperation, which is a valuable asset of the two countries. Soviet-Indian relations are distinguished by respect and trust between the leaders and peoples and by diverse fields and forms of cooperation. These relations are based on strict observance of the principles of sovereignty, equality, independence, mutual respect and noninterference in each other's internal affairs in any form. This is a clear example of the peaceful coexistence of states with different socioeconomic systems.

The parties confirm that the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation concluded between them embodies the traditional friendship between the USSR and India and their devotion to peace and relaxation of international tension.

Both sides note with satisfaction the high level and the large scale of the cooperation in the economy, trade, science and technology which is being implemented on a planned basis and which bears a mutually beneficial and long-term character. They have agreed to look at the possibilities for further expansion of cooperation in such branches of industry as ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, coal and oil, engineering and power engineering.

Both sides confirmed their determination to achieve the one-and-a-half to twofold increase in the volume of trade up to 1986 planned for in the long-term program of economic, trade and scientific-technical cooperation signed on 14 March 1979, and also the maintenance of high rates of growth in trade for the period up to 1990. Efforts will be made toward these ends for a further expansion of the trade turnover and a search for new forms of trade relations.

The Soviet Union and India welcome the expansion of cooperation between them in the field of fundamental and applied sciences and technology. Both sides are agreed that there are possibilities for the expansion of cooperation in a series of key fields of science and technology. They consider it necessary to continue the further consolidation and perfection of their scientific-technical links and to search for new fields and forms of such cooperation in the interests of speeding up the scientific-technical progress of both sides.

Both sides stressed the important role of the joint Soviet-Indian Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation in the organization and coordination of the work linked with the fulfillment of mutual obligations, and in the searching out of new fields and forms of trade-economic and scientific-technical links between the USSR and India. They noted with satisfaction the progress reached at the recently-ended seventh session of the commission which defined concrete tasks for the organization of the sides in this field for the near future.

The Indian side highly evaluates the considerable contribution of the Soviet Union to India's efforts to achieve self-sufficiency in various fields.

The parties noted the successful development of cultural exchanges between the USSR and India. They confirmed that they accord great significance to further strengthening these links for a deepening of mutual understanding and reciprocal enrichment of the spiritual life of the Soviet and Indian peoples.

The parties expressed serious concern in connection with the exacerbation of the world situation, the acceleration of the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, the development of new types of weapons of mass destruction and the maintenance of old and the occurrence of new hotbeds of tension. In this connection they call for new efforts directed at a reduction of tension, improvement of the international situation, consolidation of detente and the spread of detente to all regions of the world.

The Soviet Union and India again confirmed their firm adherence to the fact that international relations should be developed on the basis of strict observance to such generally recognized and basic principles as a renunciation of the threat and use of force, equality, respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of states and the inviolability of frontiers, and noninterference in any form in each other's internal affairs.

The Soviet Union and India agreed that in the present troubled world situation the persistent efforts of all states, regardless of difference in their social systems, are needed in the cause of strengthening peace and international security, eliminating the threat of war, curbing the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, and implementing specific steps in the sphere of disarmament.

Both parties considered that the loftiest interests of mankind urgently require undeviating observance of the principles of peaceful coexistence in relations between states, a strengthening of trust and mutual understanding between them, a showing of restraint, and the implementation of practical steps for the quickest possible liquidation of existing hotbeds of armed conflicts and tension and for the prevention of new ones arising.

The Soviet Union and India are firmly convinced that the cessation of the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, and the urgent implementation of effective measures aimed at general and total disarmament under effective international control, and also the averting of nuclear war, is a current task of primary importance facing the world. Both parties again confirm their striving to cooperate fully with each other and with all other states for the achievement of this aim.

The Indian side welcomed the statement of the Soviet Union not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Both parties consider this to be an important step in the direction of a full ban on the use of nuclear weapons or the threat of their use. The achievement of this aim would promote the adoption of similar pledges by other nuclear powers.

Both parties stressed the responsibility of states possessing nuclear weapons to adopt urgent measures aimed at general and complete disarmament, particularly as regards nuclear weapons. They expressed their readiness to examine seriously all constructive proposals for this purpose.

The Soviet side supported the Indian proposal calling for talks on the elaboration of a convention on the nonuse of nuclear weapons. Both parties stressed the importance of a freeze on the production and deployment of nuclear weapons and also on the production of nuclear fission materials for the purpose of building nuclear weapons.

Both parties spoke in favor of an immediate cessation of all nuclear weapons testing and for the quickest possible conclusion of a treaty on a full and general ban on the testing of nuclear weapons.

The parties called for the quickest possible ban on and destruction of chemical weapons and a ban on the development of new types of weapons of mass destruction.

Some of the funds which would be freed during the process of disarmament should be used to give aid to the developing countries.

The Soviet Union and India again confirmed the importance of international cooperation in the preservation and consolidation of peace and stability in Asia and in the world as a whole on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. They are convinced that unresolved international problems can and must be settled by peaceful means, which would enable the countries of that region to devote their energy to national development tasks.

The sides express concern at the serious deterioration of the situation in the Near East as a result of Israel's aggressive, expansionist policy, which is in flagrant violation of the principles of the UN Charter and the elementary norms of international law.

They resolutely condemn its unprovoked invasion of Lebanon and the merciless extermination of Lebanese and Palestinian civilians and demand immediate unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon. Both sides stress the urgent need for a comprehensive, firm and just settlement of the Near East problem on the basis of the total withdrawal of all Israeli troops from the Arab territories they occupy, the satisfaction of the just demands of the Arab people of Palestine, whose sole legitimate representative is the PLO, the guaranteeing of their legitimate rights, including the inalienable right to their own state, and equally the guaranteeing of the right of all states in the Near East to an independent existence and development.

The Soviet Union and India came out in favor of peaceful settlement as soon as possible of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq. They support the efforts of the United Nations and especially those of the Nonaligned Movement in this direction.

Both sides express serious concern at the preservation of hotbeds of tensions in southwest Asia and again reaffirmed their conviction that the problems of the region require peaceful political solutions with complete respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonaligned status of the countries situated there. They call upon these countries to put an end as soon as possible to armed conflicts, and to display restraint and constructive cooperation in the course of reducing tension and restoring peace. The Soviet Union and India once again come out against all forms of external interference in the internal affairs of countries in the region. They are convinced that only political solutions by way of talks can guarantee firm settlement of problems.

The Soviet Union and India support the desire of the states of Southeast Asia to effect a normalization of the situation in the region and to turn it into a region of firm peace and stability. They also support the efforts of the countries of Southeast Asia directed towards development of relations of good-neighborliness and cooperation. The Soviet Union and India resolutely oppose external interference in the internal affairs of those countries.

The Soviet Union and India express serious concern at the dangerous situation in the Indian Ocean and call for the elimination of all foreign military and naval bases in the region and for prevention of the building of new bases, and they condemn any attempts to step up the foreign military presence in the Indian Ocean.

Both sides call for the soonest possible implementation of the UN declaration on declaring the Indian Ocean a zone of peace, and they support the UN General Assembly decision on holding a conference on the Indian Ocean in the first half of 1983. They reaffirmed their support for the just demand of the state of Mauritius for restoration of its sovereign rights over the Chagos Archipelago, including Diego Garcia Island.

The Soviet Union and India fully support the right of peoples still under the colonial yoke to independence and demand strict observance of the UN decisions on decolonization. They confirm their solidarity with the struggle for the total liquidation of racism and apartheid in southern Africa.

Both sides call for immediate and full implementation of the UN decisions on the granting of independence to Namibia, an immediate end to its occupation and the withdrawal of South African troops from its territory, and once again they confirm their full support for the sole representative of the Namibian people -- the South-West African People's Organization. The Soviet Union and India demand an end to acts of armed aggression by the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa against the independent African states.

The sides are in favor of the reconstruction of international economic relations on a just and democratic basis and for the establishment of a new world economic order. The implementation of this topical task would be in the interests of the whole of mankind. They condemn any manifestations of neocolonialism, discrimination and methods of pressure in interstate economic contacts.

Both sides are in favor of securing just and equivalent prices for goods exported by developing countries. They spoke in favor of beginning very soon global talks on extremely important problems in conformity with the decisions of the UN General Assembly.

The Soviet Union and India agreed that regular contacts and mutual friendly visits of their leaders have become a good tradition in the relations between the two countries and constitute a substantial contribution to the further development of friendship and cooperation between them. The sides agreed to continue this practice of contacts and consultations.

Both sides noted the particular significance of Soviet-Indian meetings on the highest level. These meetings aid the progress of the whole complex of mutual relations between the two countries, deepen their mutual understanding and cooperation and make a weighty contribution to the consolidation of peace and security in the world.

The sides expressed deep satisfaction with the results of the official friendly visit of Indira Gandhi, prime minister of India, to the Soviet Union. This visit has strengthened yet further the mutual trust between the leaders and the ties of close friendship between the peoples of the USSR and India.

Indira Gandhi expressed cordial gratitude to the leadership and the people of the Soviet Union for the hearty welcome given to her and those accompanying her. The prime minister of India invited L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to visit India. The invitations were accepted with gratitude.

Delhi Reports Declaration

BK261305 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] India and the Soviet Union have voiced their grave concern over the aggravating international situation and the increasing arms race. They have called for fresh efforts to defuse tensions and strengthen detente. In a joint declaration issued simultaneously in Moscow and New Delhi today at the end of a week-long visit of Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi to the USSR, it reiterates the firm commitment of both the countries to develop international relations based on the strict observance of renunciation of the use of force and non-interference in the internal affairs of countries.

New Delhi and Moscow have expressed profound satisfaction at the results of Mrs Gandhi's visit, which it said, has further strengthened the mutual trust and friendship between the two countries. Both sides have supported immediate suspension of all nuclear weapon tests and called for the speedy conclusion of a treaty on complete and general prohibition of such tests. India has also welcomed the Soviet Union's declaration not to be the first to use the nuclear weapons.

The all-India radio special correspondent says that the joint declaration reflects the commitment of both India and the Soviet Union to international peace and disarmament.

On the global situation, both sides have called for the early implementation of the UN declaration on the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace. They have reiterated their support to the claim of Mauritius over Diego Garcia. Condemning the unprovoked Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the brutal killing of Lebanese and Palestinian civilians, the declaration demands the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon.

Referring to southwest Asia, both the countries have opposed all forms of outside interference in the internal affairs of the countries of the region.

Departure Reported

LD261516 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] Having completed her trip in our country, Indira Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India, left Kiev for Delhi today. She had been in the Soviet Union on an official friendship visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers.

The guest was seen off at the airport by Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; Comrade Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Lyashko, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR; Comrade Goldin, USSR minister [of construction of heavy industry enterprises]; USSR ambassador to India Vorontsov, and other officials, as well as representatives of the working people of Kiev. Ahuja, India's ambassador to the USSR was also present.

Remarks on Return to India

LD261730 Moscow TASS in English 1621 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] New Delhi September 26 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Biadashin reports:

The negotiations in Moscow became a fresh contribution to consolidation of the relations of friendship and cooperation between India and the Soviet Union. This was stated at a press conference at New Delhi Palam Airport by the Prime Minister of India Indira Gandhi. She returned home today from the Soviet Union. She paid an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

The head of the Indian Government highly appreciated the results of the Soviet-Indian summit meeting. The prime minister supported, specifically, the statement of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Leonid Brezhnev, which was made in his Baku speech, that India and the Soviet Union again noted the coincidence or proximity of their views on fundamental questions of the international situation, particularly what concerns the preservation of peace and prevention of a new world war.

India, said Indira Gandhi, has always fought for peace, for disarmament and particularly for nuclear disarmament. With tension and confrontation in the present-day world heightening, joint efforts and cooperation are necessary in this important sphere.

Indira Gandhi emphasized the great importance of the Nonalignment Movement in the struggle for peace and lessening of international tension. In the present-day complicated international situation, she said, we should strengthen unity of our movement and to more effectively come out for peace and security of the peoples.

The prime minister highly appreciated the Soviet Union's policy vis-a-vis India. The USSR was the first to render the Republic of India assistance in industrial development, and it sided with India at all times, she stressed.

Indira Gandhi said that apart from Moscow she liked very much her first ever visits to Tallinn and Kiev, the capitals of two union republics. The prime minister said that Kiev is the greenest city of all she ever saw. Indira Gandhi said that wherever she went to in the USSR -- Moscow, Tallinn or Kiev, she invariably met the most friendly attitude to India, the Indian people, and she extended these sincere feelings of friendship of the Soviet people and the Government of the USSR to the people of India.

AFGHAN SERVICEMEN VISIT SOVIET MILITARY DISTRICTS

Central Asian MD

PM221511 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Sep 82 p 3

[Correspondent Lt Col V. Starostin dispatch: "Fraternal Meetings"]

[Text] Red Banner Central Asian Military District -- Over the course of several days district servicemen and workers at industrial enterprises and sovkhozes and kolkhozes in Kazakhstan and Kirghizia have been giving a warm reception to a delegation of Afghan Armed Forces servicemen led by Lt Col (Mukhammed Akbar Sarvari). The visitors familiarized themselves with the combat training and way of life of motorized infantry, tankmen and artillerymen and representatives of other categories of troops, and with the work forms and methods of units' and subunits' party and Komsomol organizations.

The meetings in which the DRA servicemen participated at the Alma Ata Marshal of the Soviet Union I.S. Konev Higher Combined Arms Command School and the M.V. Frunze agricultural machinery plant were a clear demonstration of Soviet-Afghan friendship.

The Afghan friends visited the M.V. Frunze and I.V. Panfilov Museums and familiarized themselves with the organization of the training process in the company of whose roll the name of Hero of the Soviet Union Snr Lt A.I. Spirin is permanently inscribed.

Prior to their departure for home, the delegation members were received by Col Gen D. Yazov, commander of the Central Asian Military District.

Turkestan MD

PM230911 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Sep 82 p 3

[Report by Capt V. Glezdenev: "Guests From Afghanistan"]

[Text] Red Banner Turkestan Military District, 16 Sep -- A group of Afghan servicemen headed by col (Cheykh Mukhammed Bavar), member of the DRA Revolutionary Council and first deputy chief of the DRA Armed Forces Main Political Directorate, has been here.

The extensive program for the DRA servicemen's friendly visit was organized so as to enable them to familiarize themselves in greater depth with the Soviet way of life, with the organization of the Turkestan Military District servicemen's combat training and their daily routine and study material base. During the meetings at units and military academies of the Tashkent, Ashkhabad and other garrisons this working objective of the visit was invariably extended. The representatives of the armed forces of friendly Afghanistan were welcomed as real comrades in arms. These meetings took the form of a demonstration of the friendship and solidarity of the servicemen of the two countries' armies.

An indelible impression was made on the representatives of the DRA Armed Forces by their visits to the Turkestan Military District Museum, the V.I. Lenin Palace of the Friendship of the Peoples of the USSR, the Tashkent subway and a number of kolkhozes and industrial enterprises in Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan. The Afghan servicemen saw for themselves what Soviet power has given the working people of central Asia.

The group of DRA servicemen was warmly and cordially received by Lt Gen G.F. Krivosheyev, chief of staff and first deputy commander of the district, and by Lt Gen N.A. Moiseyev, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the district.

SOVIET AMMUNITION DEPOT REPORTEDLY EXPLODES

LD241746 Hamburg DPA in German 1724 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Hamburg, 24 Sep (DPA) -- An ammunition depot in a Soviet garrison in Leipzig-Gruenau is said to have exploded on Friday. The Second German Television (ZDF) and SCHWAEBISCHE ZEITUNG (Leutkirch) claimed that eyewitnesses reported "detonations lasting for hours". No details of the extent of the damage are available so far.

ZIMYANIN, HUNGARY'S BEREZC HOLD TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD250438 Budapest MTI in English 1738 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Budapest, September 24 (MTI) -- Janos Berecz, member of the HSWP Central Committee and editor-in-chief of NEPSZABADSAG, paid a visit to Moscow between September 20 and 24 on the invitation of the editorial board of PRAVDA.

Janos Berecz had talks with Mikhail Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He held discussions with Viktor Afanasyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and editor-in-chief of PRAVDA, and consulted with several departments of the CPSU Central Committee. Janos Berecz studied the activity of the editorial staff of PRAVDA and visited TASS Soviet news agency.

DEMICHEV, BCP'S ZHIVKOV MEET IN SOFIA 25 SEP

LD251912 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of Bulgaria, today received Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture.

Comrade Demichev arrived in Bulgaria in order to take part in the second session of the Soviet-Bulgarian intergovernmental commission on cultural cooperation and in the days of Soviet culture marked in Bulgaria.

In the course of the talk which was held in a warm and comradely atmosphere, the two sides noted the inseparable connection between cultural exchanges and the tasks of preserving peace in today's complicated international situation. Todor Zhivkov gave a high estimation of the latest initiatives by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which are directed toward the relaxation of international tension. He declared that the BCP Central Committee and the entire Bulgarian people fully support the peaceful policies of the Soviet state.

BULGARIAN LEADERS THANK BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV

LD250430 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1950 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Comrades Brezhnev and Tikhonov have received a cable from the leaders of Bulgaria, Comrades Zhivkov and Filipov, expressing thanks for their congratulations on the occasion of Bulgaria's national festival. It says in part: It is with profound satisfaction that we receive your high appreciation of our people's successes in the establishment of an advanced socialist society, and of Bulgaria's international prestige. We fully share your confidence that Bulgarian-Soviet relations, a model of Marxist-Leninist brotherhood and socialist internationalism in action, will grow ever stronger and deeper.

GROMYKO STOPS IN IRELAND EN ROUTE TO NEW YORK

LD241718 Moscow TASS in English 1654 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Dublin September 24 TASS -- On his way to New York, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko made a brief stop at Shannon Airport in Ireland where, on behalf of the Government of Ireland, he was met by State Minister of Finance and Public works Sylvester Barrett.

The sides exchanged views on questions of Soviet-Irish relations and expressed confidence that they will further develop in the positive direction.

Andrey Gromyko and Sylvester Barrett also discussed some international problems.

SOLOMENTSEV COMMENTS ON FRG-USSR RELATIONS

LD241856 Hamburg DPA in German 1649 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow, 24 Sep (DPA) -- The Soviet Union, independent of the governing parties in the FRG or of the person of the federal chancellor, is interested in improving relations between the two countries. According to Mikhail Solomentsev, first secretary of the RSFSR, the largest republic in the Soviet Union, there are "objective reasons and necessities" in favor of this. The arrangement of interests in the world "dictates such cooperation." Solomentsev, who will be visiting the FRG from 6-12 October to attend the Second Soviet National Exhibition in Duesseldorf, said to a group of Duesseldorf journalists in Moscow on Friday.

In reply to a question, Solomentsev expressed interest in participating in talks with the Federal Government and said he would like to accept such an invitation if one was forthcoming from his German hosts. The guidelines of Soviet policy for relations with the Federal Republic were firm and strong said the Soviet First Secretary, whose republic comprises nearly 80 percent of the Soviet Union's territory and more than half of the 260 million Soviet citizens. He added: "Our policy contains no cyclical elements whatsoever." It is based on the proven foundation of the 1970 Moscow treaties.

Solomentsev regretted "efforts by certain Western circles, above all the Reagan government," which had led to there being "many more trouble spots than ever before, where much blood is shed." It was urgently necessary to undertake steps for strengthening peace, as the Soviet Union had done with its peace program for the eighties. The area of relations between the Federal Republic and the Soviet Union was especially significant for the preservation of peace.

ARKHIPOV RECEIVES WEST GERMAN JOURNALISTS

PM231323 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Sep 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] On 20 September I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers received a group of West German journalists headed by Hans Joachim (Naysser), chief of the press department of the Duesseldorf City Council. The journalists are in the Soviet Union as guests of the chamber of commerce and industry, and had talks with them.

TIKHONOV SCHEDULES VISIT TO FINLAND IN NOV

LD221638 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1600 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] President Mauno Koivisto is planning a visit to Kostamus [Kostomuksha] at the end of November.

After this visit the Soviet Premier, Nikolay Tikhonov, is due to make an official visit to Finland, the President's Office announced today.

President Koivisto intends to attend the inauguration festivities of the first stage of the ore enrichment complex in Kostamus on 23 November. It has been planned that the official visit of the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Tikhonov, will take place after the president's visit to Kostamus.

FRENCH NEUTRON WEAPON POLICY CRITICIZED

LD252148 Moscow in French to Europe 1630 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] The [1-minute break in transmission] plans for the neutron bomb, or enhanced radiation weapon as it is modestly called, have been the subject of controversy in France lately. Speaking recently at the Institute for Advanced Defense Studies, Premier Pierre Mauroy stated that consideration of the enhanced radiation weapon is continuing, and that it is quite possible that this weapon will have its place in the French deterrent force.

According to a Defense Ministry spokesman, France has already mastered the technology of neutron weapon production and it is waiting only for the president's decision on its production and deployment. Information has also been given to the effect that a series of tests on the neutron bomb has already been carried out.

It is the military who demand the neutron bomb with the greatest insistence, Vitaliy Andreyev writes. The national defense review left no doubt on this subject when it recently called for the deployment of the neutron weapon. This weapon is zealously advocated by the Atlanticists. For them, national interests have always been secondary to Atlantic strategy.

It is known, however, that working from the basis of the barbaric notion of limited nuclear war, the Reagan administration last year (?affirmed) the production of the complete neutron weapon with the aim of installing it in West European countries.

The advocates of the neutron bomb in France who, as we see, exist in the official [1/2-minute break in transmission] circles, claim that this weapon enhances France's security. What is this? The deliberate deception of millions of French people, or a mistake? Can it be ignored that bringing the neutron weapon into being will aggravate instability in Europe, where mountains of deadly weapons capable of destroying the fruits of European and world civilization have already been accumulated?

Producing the neutron bomb marks a new stage in the monstrous arms race and it further aggravates international tension. The perfection and production of the neutron weapon contradicts the interests of an independent national policy. There is no doubt that the neutron bomb fits in with the American and Atlantic conception of forward combat which seriously aggravates the risk of France being dragged into NATO's military adventures. Does this [word indistinct] correspond to the country's interests, to the interests of its security?

French political observers note that, when they were in opposition, a number of eminent leaders of the Socialist Party took a negative attitude in respect of the neutron weapon. They rightly believed that it constituted a risk of France's reintegration into the fold of the NATO military organization, and of losing the basis of France's independence. For example, Mr Jean-Pierre Chevenement stressed that producing the neutron bomb would mean [word indistinct] the strategy of tension provoked by NATO.

Since that time, however, the situation has changed. Today the neutron weapon is condemned by the country's democratic and peace-loving forces, who are calling for the immediate instigation of every step to ban its production and use.

Thus the French Communist Party believes that the neutron weapon would make West Europe and France hostages of the United States and of NATO.

More and more [1/2-minute break in transmission] are involved in the struggle against the Arms Race, including the nuclear arms race. More than 1 million citizens have already signed the Paris appeal demanding that American nuclear missiles are not deployed in West Europe, and that the neutron bomb be banned. This appeal is winning increasing support from those people who care about the interests of France's security -- disarmament and world peace.

Moreover, an increasing number of French people are realizing that the arms race, including the manufacture of the neutron weapon, is incompatible with the policy of social reforms envisaged by the government. This insane race uses up enormous funds and, instead of strengthening, weakens France's economic position in the world.

The USSR's position on the problem of the neutron bomb is clear and explicit: Moscow has for a long time demanded that the production and deployment of this barbaric weapon be banned. The Soviet Union has more than once proposed an international treaty banning the neutron weapon and banishing it for ever from mankind. This is the only rational voice. The Soviet Union invites the West, including France, to follow it.

ZAGLADIN MEETS WITH LUXEMBOURG PARTY OFFICIALS

LD242342 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1910 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Luxembourg, 24 Sep (TASS) -- There has been a meeting here between Vadim Zagladin member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, and Rene Urbany, chairman of the Communist Party of Luxembourg (CPL), Alois Bisdorff, Marianne Passeri and Fernand Huebsch -- all members of the Executive Committee of the CPL Central Committee -- and (A. Moss), a representative of the CPL City Committee.

During their discussion, which was held in a spirit of complete mutual understanding and cordiality, questions of the international situation and the struggle against war and for disarmament were touched upon. Both sides confirmed their parties position in favor of further development of relations between the CPSU and the CPL and between the Soviet and Luxembourg peoples.

TURKISH AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

LD240336 Moscow TASS in English 1255 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 23 TASS -- Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey Vahit Halefoglu today presented in the Kremlin his credentials to Vice President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Pavel Gilashvili.

After the presentation of credentials and exchange of speeches, Pavel Gilashvili and Vahit Halefoglu had a friendly talk.

BUSH SPEECH TO WASHINGTON PRESS CLUB ASSESSED

LD241724 Moscow TASS in English 1706 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 24 TASS -- TASS observer Leonid Ponomarev writes:

Representatives of the Reagan administration continue exerting gross pressure on Arab countries to make them yield to the Israeli aggressors and keep from resisting their annexationist aspirations. It is in precisely this spirit that U.S. Vice President Bush spoke yesterday in the Washington Press Club. Ignoring the fact that the Israeli aggressors are trampling underfoot Lebanese land, are destroying defenseless Palestinians and terrorizing the Arab population on the occupied West Bank of Jordan, Gaza sector and east Jerusalem, the U.S. vice president talked demagogically about the need to establish "peace" in the Middle East. Equating the aggressor, Israel, and its victim, the Arab and Palestinian peoples, Bush actually rejected the principles of the solution of the Palestinian problem and the Middle East settlement as a whole that were worked out in Fes by the heads of Arab states and governments. Instead of that he was persistently imposing on Arabs the so-called "Reagan plan" in which U.S.-Israeli domination is offered instead of peace and justice in the Middle East and which ignores the lawful right of the Arab people of Palestine to its own statehood and makes an attempt to perpetuate Israel's seizures of Arab lands.

It is noteworthy that Bush did not say a word about the need to ensure security of Arab states and protect them against Tel Aviv's encroachments while he demanded guarantees of security for Israel declaring that the United States, on its part, will exert still greater efforts to support Tel Aviv, its "friend and ally". This logic is truly horrible: The Washington leaders demand the security of the rabid aggressor which flouts every principle of international relations while suggesting that the victim of aggression should not grumble at the aggressor and should yield to it. The Reagan administration pretends that nothing extraordinary has happened in the Middle East, specifically in Lebanon. It urges Arabs to follow the United States' generalized calls for peace and to relegate to oblivion the bloodbath staged by the Israeli military in Beirut and to concentrate the attention on "Washington's efforts" to widen the so-called Camp David process.

Imposing the U.S. settlement plan on Arabs Bush proposed to the Arab states to "accept the reality," which means to put up with Tel Aviv's annexationist appetites. By this the U.S. leaders are seeking to distract the attention of Arab peoples from the grim reality, which is that there can be no peace for Arabs until the Israeli aggressors are curbed.

PRAVDA CRITICIZES U.S. POLICY IN LEBANON

LD270854 Moscow TASS in English 0808 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 27 TASS -- The news of the bloody massacre which followed the invasion of Beirut by the Israeli troops has shaken the world, Pavel Demchenko writes in PRAVDA. He points out that this is but one of the truly tragic consequences of the general lack of settlement in the Middle East, where the conflict has been smoldering for many years, the conflict which is fraught with the explosions similar to the recent one. "The Zionists are planning not only to add to the Israeli territory the whole of the Palestinian lands and the Golan Heights, but also to establish U.S.-Israeli military and political domination over the Middle East region. This is the purpose of Washington's maneuvers, which does not at all intend to curb the aggressor. It actually has left Lebanon to the mercy of Israel and untied its hands for outright brigandage by means of the Camp David separate deal."

The article stresses that this policy is tightening even stronger the Middle East knot, that ever more explosive problems are being accumulated there. It is clear that this development of events should be stopped in the interests of nations of the Middle East and the whole of humanity.

In the opinion of the Soviet leadership, there is a way to a settlement in the Middle East. The author recalls that Leonid Brezhnev put forward recently a plan of just and durable settlement in the Middle East which is in accord both with the general norms of international law and with concrete UN resolutions on this problem. "This comprehensive, truly just and really durable settlement can be worked out and translated into life only through the collective effort with the participation of all the parties concerned, which should by all means include the Palestine Liberation Organization -- the only legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine."

The author draws the conclusion that assessing the general international response to the Soviet plan of establishing peace in the Middle East, one has every ground to say that the plan has been met with universal support by the democratic public. "It is clear that much is to be done for this plan to be put into practice. On its part, the Soviet Union is exerting much effort, the same as before, to get things moving in the question of the Middle East settlement and to normalise on a just and durable basis the situation in this troublesome part of the world."

UNITED NATIONS SESSION CONDEMNS ISRAEL

LD250650 Moscow TASS in English 0614 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] New York September 25 TASS -- TASS correspondents Yevgeniy Menkes and Yuriy Ustimenko report:

The participants in the emergency special session of the UN General Assembly on the Palestinian issue have wrathfully condemned the appalling crimes of the Israeli aggressors in west Beirut. The session resumed its work on Friday at the demand of the non-aligned countries, which constitute the majority of UN member-states, in connection with the massacre of Palestinians and other civilians in the Lebanese capital staged by the Israeli military with connivance and assistance from the United States.

Its resolution, approved by the delegates, demands the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the aggressor's armed forces outside Lebanon. It also stresses the need for an investigation into the circumstances and extent of the mass repressions against the civilian population and publication as soon as possible of its results. The document urges the UN Security Council to consider, should Israel refuse to comply with the decisions taken by the council and the current session, practical ways and means of compelling Tel Aviv to heed the demands of the world community.

147 delegates voted in favour of the resolution, the United States and Israel were the only ones to vote against.

The session reaffirmed the urgent need to enable the Palestinian people to exercise their legitimate rights, and the principle of inadmissibility of capture of other people's land by force. The resolution points out that all countries should strictly observe the sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and political independence of Lebanon within the internationally recognised borders.

The session took a decision to suspend its work and authorise the president of the current session of the UN General Assembly to resume the session if such a request arrives from member-states of the organisation. The resolution requests the UN secretary-general to arrange for a photo exhibition at the UN headquarters portraying the massacre of the civilian population in west Beirut.

Delegates from many countries, speaking during the session debates, emphasised that full responsibility for the horrible massacre in Palestinian refugee camps is shared with Israel by the United States, which armed the aggressor and actually encouraged it to commit the crime.

The carnage of defenceless people in west Beirut is nothing but a premeditated murder in which impunity for the criminals was guaranteed by the United States, said Kuwait's delegate Muhammad Abu al-Hasan, who spoke on behalf of the Arab states.

Israel's heinous crimes on Lebanese soil, stressed Zuhdi at-Tarazi, permanent observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization at the United Nations, are a direct result of strategic cooperation between Washington and Tel Aviv.

What Israel is doing on Lebanese soil is genocide, said Ghana's delegate J. Gbeho, who spoke on behalf of African countries. He compared the crimes of the Israeli aggressors with the atrocities committed by Nazis during the Second World War and brutalities of the South African racists.

Representatives of Cuba, Denmark, Libya, Yugoslavia, Senegal, Austria and other countries expressed feelings of indignation, wrath and protest against Israel's criminal actions.

The USSR's permanent representative to the United Nations Oleg Troyanovskiy stressed that the tragedy in Lebanon raises once again the question of the urgent need for the earliest solution of the Palestinian problem, not along the path of behind-the-scenes machinations, but within the channel of a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East conflict. The Soviet representative pointed out that a really just and durable solution can be worked out and implemented only through concerted effort of all sides concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation -- the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

Such an approach to the settlement of the Middle East conflict received broad support in speeches at the session. Delegates from different countries also stressed the need for effective measures to curb the Israeli aggression in Lebanon and punish the criminals for the appalling massacre in the Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut.

As to the United States, it has once again exposed itself before the entire world by siding with Israel. The U.S. administration thus demonstrated once again its total disregard for the world community and its connivance with the criminals whose hands are stained with blood of old men, women and children.

U.S. Sides With Israel

LD251310 Moscow TASS in English 1135 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] New York September 25 TASS -- TASS correspondents Yevgeniy Menkes and Yuriy Ustimenko report:

The United States has once again exposed itself before the entire world community, openly siding with the Israeli aggressors whose hands are stained with blood of hundreds of Palestinians brutally murdered in refugee camps in Beirut. Besides Israel, the United States was the only country which voted against the resolution adopted by the participants in the 7th emergency special session of the U.N. General Assembly on the Palestinian issue which resumed its work here.

The resolution, backed by 147 delegations, wrathfully condemns the appalling massacre of unarmed Palestinians in Israeli-occupied Beirut. The document demands the immediate withdrawal of the aggressor's armed forces outside the internationally recognised Lebanese borders.

The session's participants demanded an investigation into the circumstances of the mass repressions against the civilian population. The resolution also urges the U.N. Security Council to consider, should Tel Aviv refuse to comply with the resolutions earlier adopted by the council, practical ways and means of compelling Israel to heed the demands of the community of nations.

VIENNA CONFERENCE DECLARATION DENOUNCES ISRAEL

LD262116 Moscow TASS in English 1818 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] Vienna, September 26 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vadim Ivanov reports:

Israel's invasion of Lebanon is an outrageous violation of international law and the U.N. Charter, it is a challenge to the whole of mankind, a threat to world peace. This is said in a declaration which was adopted by the international conference against Israeli occupation of Lebanon, which ended here today. Representatives of political and public forces of various orientations from 50 countries of the world, and also 15 international organizations took part in the work of the conference which was held at the call of the World Peace Council.

The aim of the invasion, part of the American-Israeli Camp David collusion and the plan of division of the region, the declaration stresses, is to turn Lebanon into Israel's satellite, to annex part of its territory. The responsibility for the atrocities perpetrated vis-a-vis civilians in Lebanon and particularly in west Beirut rests not only with the Israeli interventionists and their accomplices, but also with the U.S. administration whose unconditional and many-sided support for Israel, and also the use of the right of veto at the U.N. Security Council prevents that international body from taking effective steps against the Israeli aggressors.

U.S. imperialism, the document stresses, seeks to assert its political, economic and military hegemony in the region, availing itself of the Israeli occupation of Lebanon.

The participants in the international conference against the Israeli occupation of Lebanon warmly greet the heroic Palestinian and Lebanese fighting men of the resistance to the Israeli aggression which is backed by the United States. They express solidarity with and support of the courageous fighting men of the Lebanese patriotic forces in their struggle against the Israeli aggression, demand immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli occupation troops from Lebanon in accordance with the U.N. resolutions, come out in defence of unity, territorial integrity, sovereignty and democratic development of Lebanon.

The six principles of settlement of the Middle East problem which were put forward recently by Leonid Brezhnev, the declaration stresses, are in line with the U.N. resolutions on the Palestinian question, and hold that fair and durable peace in the Middle East cannot be attained without withdrawal of all Israeli troops from all Arab lands occupied since 1967, without recognition of the rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to have an independent Palestinian state under the guidance of the Palestine Liberation Organization, as the sole legitimate representative of that people.

The participants in the conference reaffirm once again their support for the struggle of the heroic Lebanese and Palestinian peoples and call upon the international public to act unhesitatingly to curb the aggressors. It is necessary to stop the barbarians through joint efforts.

The lives of many thousands of innocent people are imperiled the declaration points out. The very existence of the Lebanese and the Palestinian peoples and also peace in the region and in the whole world are also under threat.

The participants in the conference, the document stresses, call upon all peoples in the world to take undelayed and concerted steps for the sake of salvation of Lebanon. They call upon all peoples of the world to work for the withdrawal of the Israeli occupation troops from that country, to ensure peace and international security threatened by Israel's expansionist policy -- the result and the manifestation of aggressiveness of American imperialism in that region.

The delegates of the conference also approved of the programme of actions which envisages, specifically, a mass campaign of international solidarity with the struggle of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

FURTHER REACTION TO BEIRUT MASSACRE REPORTED

Dmitriyev Analysis

LD242348 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] [Intercepted in progress] Defense Minister Sharon "Sharon murderer", "Sharon monster". In another development, General Amran Mitznah, the commander of Israel's leading military school, has resigned to protest Israel politics in Lebanon. Our observer Igor Dmitriyev has this analysis of Middle East events:

The massacre of innocent Palestinian civilians in two west Beirut camps, Sabra and Shatila, has sent waves of shock throughout the world. Israel is no exception. Many Israelis feel that what their troops have done in Lebanon is a crime. Many Israelis, officers and enlisted men, believe the war was unnecessary.

The resignation of General Mitznah is the second resignation in the Israeli Armed Forces. There is a split in the Israeli Cabinet and the opposition in the Knesset or parliament is demanding an investigation of the massacre and the resignation of both Begin and Sharon.

In the United States, politicians and the press are critical of Israel but, in their criticism, emotion prevails. Words like "President's shock at foreign bloodbath" and so on do reflect what many Americans feel about the massacre, but very few link the bloodbath at Sabra and Shatila with the Camp David accords.

Incidentally, thousands of Palestinians were slaughtered on the fourth anniversary of the Camp David separate agreement between Egypt and Israel. The fact is that the Camp David accords never recognized the right of the Palestinians to have a state. All it offered was autonomy for them and autonomy was to be discussed at a separate stage of Israeli-Egyptian talks.

Israel never bothered to conceal that by autonomy it meant tight Israeli control over the Palestinians. Moreover, Israeli leaders have said they would permanently annex the West Bank and the Gaza Strip because they historically belong to Israel. In other words, Israel agreed to wait for several years, put Palestinian Arabs under strict Israeli supervision, to treat them as subordinates and second-rate people, annex the lands that haven't yet been annexed and, last but not least, destroying the Palestinian Liberation Organization that opposed its expansion and fought for a Palestinian homeland.

Now if the Camp David accords offered such a loose interpretation of what was to be done with the Palestinians, it's hardly surprising that Israel felt absolutely free to move into Lebanon and to massacre Arabs. Didn't Israel profess its loyalty to the Camp David accords when it invaded Lebanon and then began to move deeper and deeper into it? Didn't Israel profess its loyalty to the Camp David accords when it encircled the Beirut and then moved in to capture it? It did. And every time the Reagan administration accepted Israeli violence that it had been done for security reasons. Security for the aggressor and death for the Palestinians. This is the letter and spirit of the Camp David agreement.

It is very important to know who exactly killed several thousand Palestinian civilians at Sabra and Shatila. There is room for an investigation into the role of General Sharon and Prime Minister Begin in these tragic events. And it is equally important to establish the guilt of Washington, the godfather of the Camp David deal.

TASS Observer on U.S. Complicity

LD250105 Moscow TASS in English 2208 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 24 TASS -- TASS political observer Boris Shabayev writes:

Mr Caspar Weinberger, the United States secretary of defence, claims to be unaware of something which is known to the whole world.

As he said in a BBC interview, the United States does not have sufficient information to draw the conclusion as to who is to blame for the mass murder of Palestinians and Lebanese in Beirut. And it would seem nothing is simpler than to take any newspaper, say, the latest issue of THE WASHINGTON POST or to switch on a TV set so as to learn the irrefutable truth about Israel's responsibility for this horrible crime. And it is all the more so with respect to a high ranking official of the administration which preaches such a zealous regard for "truth." But it is one thing to throw wool over people's eyes by launching "truth" projects and it is quite another thing to look truth in the face. The more so since this truth is something that does not suit Mr Weinberger at all.

What does it mean to admit the brutality of the Israeli aggressors in Lebanon, their responsibility for barbarous annihilation of thousands of defenceless people? It means to recognize the United States' complicity in this heinous crime since it was committed with the weapons which the United States supplied to the murderers and with the actual blessing of Washington, which perfidiously violated its guarantees of security of the Palestinian refugees and people of Beirut.

It means to admit publicly that it is not only Israel which is brazenly flouting all norms of international law and morality, but also that the U.S. administration itself is grossly violating the legislation of its own country which prohibits the transfer of U.S. weapons to states that are using it in purposes other than defensive. And at a time when the White House is pressing for the sanctions of the U.S. Congress to a new increase of the military aid to Tel Aviv, the U.S. defence secretary finds this truth hard to swallow. And not he alone since Washington, as the White House spokesman said, is not going to conduct any "independent investigation" of the tragedy in Palestinian refugee camps, believing that this can best be done by Tel Aviv. And none other than General Sharon, whom even his compatriots brand as "murderer" and "monster" volunteered to assume this task. It is easy to imagine what will be the results of the "investigation" as soon as it will be conducted by the butcher of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

Indeed, scratch my back and I'll scratch yours...

Begin Evades Responsibility

LD242326 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2010 GMT 24 Sep 82

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Valentin Gubernatorov]

[Text] According to Israeli radio reports, Prime Minister Begin of Israel has decided to appoint a high-ranking representative from Tel Aviv to investigate the circumstances of the bloody slaughter which took place last week in west Beirut where thousands of Palestinian women, children and old men were viciously and deliberately killed. This decision by the leader of the Zionist rulers of Israel is permeated through and through with cynical hypocrisy. He is patently trying to wriggle out of responsibility for the bloodbath perpetrated and to create the impression that Tel Aviv knew nothing at all about who was preparing this monstrous crime, or how.

However, the Israeli prime minister is brazenly lying for none other than the Israeli defense minister has admitted for all to hear that his command was earlier planning an operation against the Palestinians in west Beirut. However Begin may try to wriggle out of it now, he will not succeed in deceiving the world public which is demanding that the Israeli murderers be brought severely to account for their crimes in the Lebanon.

Kirkpatrick Response

LD251848 Moscow TASS in English 1716 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Washington September 25 TASS -- The U.S. administration is striving to exonerate Israeli war criminals and to distract the attention of the U.S. and world public opinion from their crimes.

This is the way to assess the speech delivered at a press conference here by the United States Ambassador at the United Nations Jeane Kirkpatrick who, specifically, asserted that the main responsibility for the killings of Palestinians in refugee camps is borne by those who were themselves perpetrating murder while the moral responsibility for mass murders and for the violation of the ceasefire agreement allegedly rests on all sides.

She answered a flat "no" to the question if it will be just if the United States spends a small part of the funds allocated for the military and economic aid to Israel on relief to victims of the Israeli terror in Lebanon. Meanwhile, everybody knows that it is precisely the United States that inspired and encouraged the Israeli aggression.

Tel Aviv Demonstration

LD260644 Moscow TASS in English 0625 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] Beirut September 26 TASS -- The biggest demonstration in the entire history of Israel took place in Tel Aviv in protest against the aggressive course of the country's ruling circles. About 400,000 people -- representatives of anti-war, religious and youth organizations who arrived in Tel Aviv from all over the country -- took part in the demonstration. The demonstrators carried placards calling for renunciation of the present aggressive policy pursued by the Begin Cabinet and for an end to genocide against the Palestinians.

The demonstrators condemned the massacre staged in the Palestinian refugee camps in west Beirut with an obvious connivance on the part of the Israeli military command, and demanded a thorough inquiry into that and other crimes of the military, an end to all combat actions, and a withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon. "Begin and Sharon, the people are demanding your resignation", the demonstrators chanted.

USTINOV, OGARKOV MEET PDRY DEFENSE MINISTER

LD261440 Moscow TASS in English 1426 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 26 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, defence minister of the USSR, Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov today received defence minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Brigadier General Salih Muslih Qasim.

Questions of mutual interest were discussed in the course of a friendly talk.

Taking part in the talk was chief of the General Staff -- first deputy defence minister of the USSR, Marshal of the Soviet Union Nikolay Ogarkov. The Ambassador of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the USSR S. Husanyan was also present.

IRANIAN RESOURCES TAPPED WITH USSR ASSISTANCE

NC241227 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] As a result of cooperation with the Soviet Union, 12 developing countries have gained access to their underground natural resources. In these countries 70 mines have been constructed or are under construction with Soviet assistance. Their productive power increased to 18 million tons of coal a year over a 10-year period. For instance, mines constructed in Iran with Soviet assistance furnish almost all of the needs of the large Esfahan steel mill. The Soviet Union also cooperates in this field with India, Mozambique, Brazil, Morocco, Thailand and other countries.

REPORTING BY BROADCAST FILM TO BAKU TV-RF DEBrezhnev Arrives

1971, 27. Yellow Chronicle Service in Russia: 1971 OCT 14 Sep 81

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, arrived in Baku today. He will be taking part in festivities devoted to the presentation of the Order of Lenin to the Azerbaijan SSR. This order has been conferred on the republic for the great successes achieved by its working people in the Tenth 5-year plan period.

The people of Baku welcomed their dear guest with cordiality and sincere hospitality. At the airport the USSR state flag was hoisted along with the flags of 15 fraternal union republics. The greeting -- welcome, dear Leonid Ilich Brezhnev -- was inscribed in Russian and Azeri.

As the aircraft steps Comrade Brezhnev was cordially welcomed by Comrade Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee; Comrade Khalilov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Selsov, chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers; and members of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Politburo. The chief of the guard of honor delivered his report to Comrade Brezhnev, and the USSR and Azerbaijan SSR anthems were played.

Leonid Ilich was greeted at the airport with flowers and cordial smiles by labor frontliners, party veterans, participants in the Great Patriotic War, figures in the fields of science and culture, representatives of the public and military chiefs. In accordance with national traditions the dear guest was presented with gifts from Azerbaijan soil; Young Pioneers presented him with flowers. Along the entire route from the airport to the town through streets, avenues and squares decorated with banners, pannels and slogans Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was cordially greeted by hundreds of thousands of Baku inhabitants.

In Vladimir Ilich Lenin Square the motorcade halted and a ceremonial demonstration took place. Fanfares sounded and those assembled greeted Comrade Brezhnev and the republic's leaders with rousing and continuous applause and toasts of greeting in honor of the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee. Comrades Brezhnev, Aliyev, Khalilov, Selsov and other republic leaders then went to the government rostrum where prominent people of Azerbaijan were located, and a resolution of the Baku City Soviet of People's Deputies was read out. Expressing the will of all the working people of the capital of soviet Azerbaijan and as a mark of boundless love and deep recognition for the constant concern and attention shown for the development of the economy, culture, science and art in the city, the soviet of people's deputies conferred on Leonid Ilich Brezhnev the title of honorary citizen of Baku.

Quotations and words of greetings rang out in the square. People's artist of the USSR, Hero of Socialist Labor (Devutov) and chief of a drilling installation, Hero of Socialist Labor (Bogatyev) presented Leonid Ilich with the medal of honorary citizen of the city and a diploma. Young Leninists presented flowers to him. Comrade Brezhnev was heartily congratulated on the conferment of the honorary title by representatives of the workers, rural toilers, intelligentsia and youth. Leading musicians and groups of amateur performers performed national dances and songs extolling the friendship and brotherhood between the peoples of our multinational homeland.

The warm welcome given to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was a vivid expression of the cohesion of the party and people and the unanimous support of the working people of Azerbaijan for the Leninist domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and of the Soviet state.

TV Reports Arrival

LD241736 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1200 GMT on 24 September carries an 18-minute film report on CPSU General Secretary Brezhnev's arrival in Baku today.

The opening scenes show an honor guard and crowds of people at Baku Airport awaiting Brezhnev's arrival. Then CPSU Politburo candidate member Aliyev, flanked by two officials, walks to the aircraft to greet Brezhnev. Brezhnev appears at the door of the aircraft accompanied by an unidentified military aide. The aide takes Brezhnev's elbow as he is about to disembark, at which point the camera switches to Aliyev and other officials.

Brezhnev is then shown at the foot of the aircraft steps being greeted by Aliyev and others and being presented with bouquets from Young Pioneers. The next shot shows Brezhnev walking unaided along a line of Azerbaijan dignitaries. Aliyev then takes Brezhnev lightly by the elbow to be welcomed by the honor guard. Brezhnev and Aliyev stand at attention during the playing of the Soviet and Azerbaijan anthems. Brezhnev stands erect and unaided during the playing of the anthems, while the camera cuts intermittently to shots of the crowds and the honor guard.

Next Aliyev lightly takes Brezhnev's elbow while they review the honor guard, accompanied by Brezhnev's military aide.

Next there is a military parade by the honor guard, watched by Brezhnev with Aliyev and Brezhnev's military aide. Brezhnev stands unaided throughout.

Then Brezhnev is shown setting off in a motorcade from the airport. Various crowd scenes are shown while the motorcade makes its way to Baku.

Next Brezhnev is shown standing next to Aliyev in Lenin Square in Baku, surrounded by massed crowds. Brezhnev is seen receiving the award of honorary citizen of Baku. The final shot shows the motorcade leaving the square.

Visit to Palace of Friendship

LD241646 Moscow TASS in English 1627 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Baku September 24 TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev, who arrived today in the capital of the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic, visited here the Palace of Friendship of the Peoples of the USSR. He studied with interest the display, documents, photographs, books and other factual materials that convincingly show the multifaceted ties of long standing between Russia and Azerbaijan peoples, their participation together with the other peoples of the Soviet Union in the building of socialism and communism.

A special section of the display is devoted to the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet people in the crucible of which the unity of the USSR's peoples was still further strengthened. Leonid Brezhnev inspected documentary testimony of those grim years: For him the past war is not just history -- he marched along its fiery roads from the first day to the last. Memory of it determines to a considerable extent also the present day with its constant and demanding concerns for the preservation of peaceful life for Soviet people, for the whole of mankind on earth.

The gallery of union republics is devoted to the economic scientific-technical, cultural and social development of each of the fifteen republics. Its exhibits devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR show Azerbaijan's multifaceted ties with the fraternal union republics.

After inspecting the exposition Leonid Brezhnev made the following entry in the distinguished visitors' book:

"Azerbaijan is famed for its rich international traditions. It is pleasant to note that they are being multiplied and developed. Azerbaijan's labour successes, its active contribution to the cause of communist construction in our country is fruit of the joint work of the republic's working people of all nationalities who have closely rallied under the Leninist banner of friendship of the peoples.

All this is patently reflected in the displays of the magnificent Palace of Friendship of the Peoples of the USSR.

I wish the collective of the palace fruitful work in disseminating the ideas of friendship and brotherhood of all the nations and peoples of our socialist homeland."

Accompanied by Aliyev, Others

LD241826 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Today Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, who had come to Baku in order to take part in the festivities dedicated to awarding Azerbaijan the Order of Lenin, visited the Palace of Friendship of the Peoples of the USSR.

At the Palace of Friendship Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was greeted by the president of the Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan, Comrade Abdullayev and Academician Comrade Azizbekova. Comrade Brezhnev visited the monument to Sergey Mironovich Kirov. With Leonid Ilich were Comrades Aliyev, Khalilov, Seidov, Aleksandrov, Zamyatin, Mogilevets, and other comrades.

Visits Monuments

LD251040 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0910 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] The Azerbaijan people relate that historic event in their lives, the establishment of Soviet power in the republic, with great Lenin's name. In Lenin's nationalities policy they see the guarantee of all the successes of the Azerbaijan SSR. The people of Baku have perpetuated the memory of the founder of the Communist Party and leader of the world's first Soviet state with a majestic monument that stands in the center of the capital, in Vladimir Ilich Lenin Square.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, today laid flowers at the monument to Vladimir Ilich Lenin. A guard of honour was drawn up on the square. The state anthems of the USSR and the Azerbaijan SSR were played.

Comrade Brezhnev; Comrade Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee; Comrade Khalilov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Seidov, chairman of the Republican Council of Ministers; and members and candidate members of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau also visited the memorial to the 26 Baku commissars who fell heroically for the people's cause -- the establishment of Soviet rule in Azerbaijan. They honored the memory of the fighters for the revolutionary movement in the Transcaucasus with a minute of silence. At the eternal flame of the memorial Leonid Ilich Brezhnev laid a wreath whose scarlet ribbon bore the words: To those glorious fighters for communism the 26 Baku commissars from the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. Military honors were performed as the wreath was laid. Comrade Brezhnev was welcomed by party veterans and wished them good health.

There is a festive and ceremonial atmosphere in the square where a monument was recently installed to the heroic 11th Red Army, which on the instruction of Vladimir Ilich Lenin came to the aid of the Azerbaijani masses in their revolt in the unforgettable year of 1920 so that the rule of the Soviets might be established in that land forever. Veterans of the 11th Army and participants in the Great Patriotic War gathered here and welcomed Comrade Brezhnev and Aliyev with warm applause and hearty handshakes. Dear Leonid Ilich, comrade (Vezirov), Hero of the Soviet Union, said on behalf of the veterans of the Civil and Great Patriotic Wars, allow me to warmly welcome you and present this sword to you as a symbol of peace and token of gratitude to the Communist Party and you personally for the tireless struggle you wage to preserve peace on earth.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev inspected the monument, which stands on the spot where the men of the 11th Army were rapturously welcomed by the working people of Baku. On a red granite pedestal there stands a bronze casting of a Russian warrior with an unfurled battle standard. Alongside him are an Azerbaijani worker and a peasant with rifles in their hands, symbolizing the unity of the revolutionary army and the rebelling people. The people of Azerbaijan have expressed their love, respect and gratitude to the Great Russian people for their brotherly internationalist aid in this monument, which embodies the indissoluble friendship among our peoples.

Everywhere in the city the residents of Baku gave Leonid Ilich Brezhnev a heartfelt welcome.

Visits Caspian Sea Oil Rig

LD251112 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Today Leonid Ilich Brezhnev visited the Shelf-2 rig. The offshore oil workers cordially welcomed Comrades Brezhnev and Aliyev. The Caspian produces 2/3 of the oil and over 90 percent of the gas extracted in Azerbaijan. A whole flotilla of floating drilling rigs of various types is now working on the open sea. The shelf mobile drilling rig, which is designed for deep-water drilling is a significant achievement for Soviet science and technology.

Hero of Socialist Labor (Abasov), chief of the all-union Kaspormorneftegazprom [Caspian Offshore Oil and Gas Industry] Association, said that shelf is a giant structure with a 58-meter tower. It is a whole enterprise, with numerous items of drilling and pumping equipment, lifting mechanisms, precise instruments and other complex equipment. Shelf-2 is the second Soviet mobile platform. It is designed for sinking bores to a depth of 6,000 meters beneath up to 200 meters of seawater. Unlike other floating drilling rigs, this one does not rest on the seabed, but is submerged in the water and is kept floating with the aid of pontoons and anchors. Automatic devices control all lowering and raising operations, which is the prospectors' most labor-intensive work.

Leonid Ilich wished the rig's kollektiv success in fulfilling its socialist pledges adeopted in honor of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

Visits Agricultural Exhibit

LD251724 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Excerpt] This afternoon Comrade Brezhnev visited the agricultural pavilion at the exhibition of national economic achievements of Azerbaijan.

Leonid Ilich was warmly greeted by leading people from kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the republic. Cordial words of greeting were expressed by vegetable-grower Gasanova, a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The exhibits at the exhibition clearly show the development of the republic's agriculture. Answering Comrade Brezhnev's questions, the exemplary production workers told of the achievements of crop farmers and livestock farmers. Cotton farming, grape farming and other branches of agricultural production are developing at a fast pace.

Comrade Brezhnev recalled that the May plenum of the CPSU Central Committee resolutely came out in favor of a transition to predominantly intensive factors of growth and for this, he underlined, it is necessary to strengthen the link with agronomic science, to productively use agricultural technology, and thriftily and sensibly to look after the land, the property of the whole people.

Comrade Aliyev said that the socialist pledges this year which are substantially higher than the state plans, have been fulfilled in the production of grain, vegetables, and cucurbits, and in tea gathering. The cotton workers and grape growers are struggling now to exceed the record results of the past year. These labor successes are being dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

Award Ceremony

OW261255 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 0655 GMT on 26 September interrupted its programming to announce that "In a few minutes time central television and All-Union Radio will begin a direct relay from Baku of the solemn meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan and the republic's Supreme Soviet devoted to the presentation of the Order of Lenin to the Azerbaijan SSR."

After a few moments the relay begins with video showing the Lenin Palace in Baku and a long shot of the presidium which shows seven vacant seats in the front row and several other vacant seats in the three rows of officials. A capacity audience can be seen in the foreground, filling the hall. The back of the presidium is dominated by a large flag of the Azerbaijan SSR and a big white bust of Lenin. Panned shots of the hall show red banners with gold lettering in Azeri and Russian reading: "We will fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress" and a large portrait of Brezhnev on the wall. At 0700 GMT the people in the hall stand and applaud. The camera provides a long shot of the presidium showing Brezhnev and other officials filing into the presidium from the right. Cutting to the crowd, then to a medium shot of the presidium, the camera shows Aliyev in the center of the stage behind four microphones with Brezhnev on his right. Behind Brezhnev stand Lieutenant General (Ryabenko) and Aliyev. Zamyatin can be seen moving to the next seat to Brezhnev's right while Aleksandrov occupies the next seat to Aliyev's left. (Ryabenko) places what appear to be Brezhnev's glasses on the table. After cutting to the audience camera shows medium shot of Brezhnev being presented flowers by a young woman who kisses him on the cheek. Brezhnev, standing, and other officials applaud as camera cuts to audience shown taking their seats. Cutting back to the presidium, the camera shows Brezhnev seated and drinking from a glass as Aliyev, standing, makes his opening remarks. Closeup shots of Brezhnev are provided as Aliyev speaks and a side shot shows that (Ryabenko) is seated in the second row behind Aleksandrov. A one-shot of Brezhnev shows him putting on his glasses which he removes soon after.

At 0706 GMT Aliyev declares the meeting open. Camera cuts from a medium shot of Brezhnev and Aliyev to a long shot as officials stand for playing of the state anthems. Video shots alternate between the presidium and members of the audience. A long shot shows Brezhnev taking his seat after the anthems.

At 0709 GMT Aliyev announces the proposal to elect an honorary presidium for the meeting and turns the floor over to (Mailov), machine operator of the Korovaband aluminum plant and USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, who reads the proposal. The camera cuts to the audience as it rises in response to the proposal and cuts back to the presidium to show Brezhnev, Aliyev and others standing and applauding. Video again fails to show Brezhnev sitting down.

Aliyev then gives the floor to Brezhnev. Camera cuts to audience and returns to show Brezhnev standing behind the speaker's rostrum.

After extensive shots of the audience applauding, Brezhnev begins his speech at 0712 GMT. As Brezhnev begins his speech, Aleksandrov can be seen leafing through a folder. He then sits up sharply and looks towards Aliyev, then stands up with the folder in his left hand and walks to the left of the screen, disappearing behind Aliyev. Aliyev can then be seen looking and gesturing to his right as an unidentified official walks behind the front row to the right of the screen. Aliyev picks up a folder and looks around in agitation as the camera cuts to the audience. As the camera cuts back to show Brezhnev and the presidium, Aleksandrov's and Aliyev's seats can be seen to be vacant while officials in the presidium look to their right. Aliyev then returns to his seat as Aleksandrov approaches the rostrum with a folder in both hands. He stand for a moment next to Brezhnev, who continues reading his speech. The camera cuts to the audience which seems agitated. Brezhnev's speech trails off, continues and then is interrupted by a voice saying "Leonid Ilich, I beg [words indistinct]." The audience begins to applaud with the camera panning the audience.

After lengthy applause and considerable activity around cinema cameras installed in the hall, Brezhnev is heard saying "I am not at fault, comrades." This is followed by applause and people in the audience can be seen smiling and laughing. As Brezhnev says, "I shall have to start from the beginning," the camera cuts to show Brezhnev smiling and Aleksandrov back in his presidium seat. After lengthy applause and laughter Brezhnev continues reading his speech. Camera shows medium to long shots of Brezhnev and the presidium throughout his 39-minute speech, occasionally cutting to the audience and panning the officials in the presidium. Aleksandrov continues to scrutinize his folder.

At 0752 GMT, after concluding his speech, Brezhnev can be seen leaving the rostrum and walking towards Aliyev who has come down from the presidium and is now holding the banner of the Azerbaijan SSR. A long shot shows Brezhnev pinning the Order of Lenin to the banner with camera zooming in to show Brezhnev applauding and Aliyev holding the banner. After lengthy applause Brezhnev returns to the rostrum and holds his hand up for silence. He then announces the presentation of a Leningrad-made vase to the Azerbaijan Republic. Following a closeup of the vase, Aliyev thanks Brezhnev and begins walking with him to the left of the screen. Camera cuts to audience then returns to the presidium to show Brezhnev back in his position standing and being kissed by Aliyev. Little girls present flowers and stand momentarily in the presidium. Camera cuts to crowd and returns to the presidium as the floor is given to Aliyev.

Aliyev begins his speech at 0755 GMT and speaks with great pathos as camera provides medium-long to long shots of the presidium and medium shots of Aliyev, intermittently cutting to the audience. As he speaks, Brezhnev can be seen adjusting an earphone which he then places on the table. At one point during Aliyev's speech, Aleksandrov can be seen standing behind Brezhnev engaged in a conversation with him. Aleksandrov then returns to his seat. After concluding his 21-minute speech, Aliyev is shown returning to the presidium and shaking hands with Brezhnev who is now standing. After long applause Aliyev nods to Brezhnev who is shown sitting down. The camera cuts to a very long shot of the presidium as Aliyev gives the floor to Oktay Bagirov, milling-machine operator of a machinery plant and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Following Bagirov's 3-minute speech, during which the camera pans the presidium from both left and right, the floor is given to Zamina Aslanova, leader of a cotton-cultivating brigade, hero of socialist labor and Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet deputy and member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission. During her 3-minute speech, Brezhnev is again seen using his earphone briefly. Aslanova is followed by Mirza Ibragimov, people's writer of Azerbaijan, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy and hero of socialist labor.

During Ibragimov's 7-minute speech, the camera again pans the presidium from the left, stopping on Brezhnev and Aliyev and then after cutting briefly to the audience, continues panning to the right. Brezhnev can be seen briefly, engaged in conversation with Aliyev with sounds of their voices carrying into the microphone. Following his speech, Aliyev introduces representatives of the youth and Pioneers who enter the hall to the accompaniment of a choir. Banners are carried into the hall proclaiming: "Glory to the CPSU." A poetic-literary-musical program is then presented, lauding Brezhnev. Young men in military uniforms stand at the front of the audience.

Following the 8-minute performance of youth and Pioneers, the floor is given to Bogatur Rzayev, a party veteran and member of the CPSU in 1920. During his 4-minute speech, Aliyev can again be clearly heard talking to Brezhnev. The camera again pans the presidium and stops on Brezhnev and Aliyev who are engaged in conversation before continuing to the right.

At 0843 GMT Aliyev announces a proposal to adopt a message of greeting to the CPSU Central Committee and to Brezhnev. The message of greeting is read by Amanov, a distinguished oil worker and hero of socialist labor. After his 8-minute address, Aliyev declares the message adopted on the strength of unanimous applause. At this time everybody stands and at 0852 GMT Aliyev officially announces that the solemn meeting is concluded.

Long shots of the presidium cutting to medium-full shots of Brezhnev and Aliyev, followed by various other shots are provided as the state anthems are played. As the anthems end, camera cuts from full shot of Brezhnev to shot of audience then to very long shot of presidium followed by a high-angle shot. After another shot of the audience, camera gives very long shot of presidium showing Brezhnev and other leaders filing from the platform to the right of the screen. Brezhnev walks unaided but can be seen to be joined by other officials and (Ryabenko) as he approaches steps leading from the presidium. The television relay ends abruptly at 0856 GMT.

Aliyev Opening Speech

LD261144 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0701 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Opening speech by Geydar Ali Rza ogly Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, at the Lenin Palace in Baku at the special joint session of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and Supreme Soviet -- live]

[Text] Dear Leonid Ilich, dear comrades, the Azerbaijan SSR prefulfilled the plan of the 10th 5-Year Plan period in March 1980, on the eve of its 60th anniversary. This labor victory was highly appraised by the Communist Party and the Soviet Government. On the initiative of Comrade Brezhnev, our republic was awarded its third Order of Lenin, and Leonid Ilich congratulated the working people of Azerbaijan warmly and heartily on the success achieved. [applause] The award from the motherland and the high appraisal inspired working Azerbaijan to new achievements; every person putting his labor, energy and soul into the cause of all the people thought and dreamt of one thing -- to be worthy of the honor of receiving this award from the hands of that most dear, beloved person, one of the greatest men of our times, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. [applause]

Believe me, Leonid Ilich, it is a dream and a desire that has been felt by every resident of the republic; it played an immense role in the achievement of new production victories and record indices in the 10th 5-Year Plan and the first years of the eleventh; it brought forward thousands and thousands of new heroes of labor, and gave rise to dozens of patriotic initiatives. And what a joy that this desire of all the people has come to be! [applause]

You, Leonid Ilich, are connected with all the nations and ethnic groups of our country by many living threads, and have felt the beating hearts of our people and come to us in Azerbaijan. [applause] It is very significant that on the eve of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, a great festival of internationalism, friendship and fraternity of Soviet people, you, Leonid Ilich, are among the people, among the working people of multinational Azerbaijan, the first socialist republic on the frontier with the East. [applause] Your coming, dear Leonid Ilich, is a historic milestone in the chronicles of Soviet Azerbaijan. The whole republic is today triumphant, the festival has come to every house and every family. The atmosphere of enthusiasm of all the people, the sincere and heartfelt feelings expressed to you in the streets and squares of Baku by those who have lived long and by young Leninists, by women and men, by Communists and nonparty members; the joyful and festive atmosphere in this hall are an expression of the ardent love, of limitless gratitude to you, Leonid Ilich, and of unanimous support for the home and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state being implemented under your wise leadership! [applause]

Hearty thanks to you, dear Leonid Ilich, for the honor bestowed, for the joy and happiness of being together with you! [applause]

Comrades, I declare the solemn session of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and the Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijan SSR devoted to the presentation of the Order of Lenin to the republic open. [applause; anthems]

Brezhnev Speech

LD260928 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0712 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Speech by Leonid Brezhnev on 26 September at the Lenin Palace in Baku during a special joint session of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and Supreme Soviet -- live]

[Text] Esteemed Geydar Aliyevich, comrades, I have once again come to Baku with the pleasant mission of awarding the Order of Lenin to the republic for high indicators achieved in the fulfillment of tasks in the last 5-year period. [applause]

It has transpired that at every meeting with you we appear to sum up the results of this republic's work in fulfillment of the plan outlined by our party. This makes it possible to evaluate the successes, to see the shortcomings, and to plan measures to carry them out, [corrects himself], to overcome them. Since my last visit to Baku in September 1978 quite a short period of time has passed, but these years have been filled with major and important events. I have in mind primarily the 26th party congress. We can all see that the decisions it adopted have laid the foundations of all activity of the party and the people, clearly following the Leninist path. The last 5-year plan was completed by industry and agriculture in 4 years and 2 and 1/2 months. These sectors of industry have fulfilled the plan for 1981 ahead of schedule. Important projects for the energy [stumbles and corrects himself] for the electrical power, engineering, oil refining, machine building, light and food industries have been implemented perfectly [corrects himself] in good time; successfully. Your affairs are also going well in the current 1982 year. The working people of the republic are doing much to fulfill our country's Food Program.

Last year they handed over to the state over 1 million tons of cotton, over 1.6 million tons of grapes, and 640,000 tons of vegetables.

With great satisfaction I should like to note that Azerbaijan has once again been the first among the union republics to fulfill socialist pledges. [at this point unidentified voices -- presumably Aleksandrov's -- can be heard interrupting in background saying: Leonid Ilich, please use this (?text); followed by prolonged applause] It is not my fault, comrades, [laughter and applause] I shall have to start again. [laughter and applause]

Today I have to present the republic with the highest award of the motherland, the Order of Lenin. This award has been made to Azerbaijan, as is known, for great achievements in fulfilling the tasks of the 10th 5-Year Plan in the production of industrial and agricultural output. [applause] Three Orders of Lenin will glitter on the banner of Azerbaijan SSR, together with the Orders of the October Revolution and of Friendship of Peoples. [applause] This is clear witness to the Azerbaijani people's heroic labor and its fidelity to the immortal Leninist cause. [applause] From among the many glorious deeds of Azerbaijan I should like especially to note its increasing contribution to the country's economy. Every year the republic fulfills and overfulfills state plans for economic and social development and high socialist pledges, and it increases the volume of public sector production. This was, as you know, highly appraised at the 26th CPSU Congress. [applause]

The last 5-year plan for industrial and agricultural production was completed in 4 years and 2 and 1/2 months. These sectors of industry have fulfilled the plan for 1981 ahead of schedule. Important projects for the electrical power, oil refining, machine building, light and food industries have been promptly implemented. Your affairs are also going well in the current year, 1982 [applause] The working people of the republic are doing much to fulfill the country's Food Program. Last year they handed over to the state over 1 million tons of cotton, over 1.6 million tons of grapes, and 640,000 tons of vegetables. [applause]

With great satisfaction I should like to note that Azerbaijan has once again been the first among the union republics to fulfill its socialist pledges for sales of grain to the state. [applause]

Accept, dear comrades, the sincere gratitude of the party Central Committee and of the government for this great labor victory. [applause]

Where does the key to these successes lie? Above all in the fact that the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and its bureau, headed by our esteemed Comrade Geydar Aliyevich Aliyev, are consistently, energetically, and in a principled way implementing the party's line. [applause]

It lies in the fact that party, administrative, trade union, Komsomol organizations and economic bodies in the republic act in a coordinated and purposeful manner, pursuing a single objective, as they say. [applause]

They have succeeded in rousing the working people into fighting to fulfill the plan in all sectors and for all indices; they are educating cadres in a spirit of high responsibility for the tasks entrusted to them. [applause]

The tasks of development of the economy are being solved on the firm basis of further raising the efficiency of production through speeding up scientific-technical progress and improving the style and methods of management. [applause] This is a correct, business-like approach, skillful party leadership, a creative attitude to work, the development of criticism and self-criticism. [applause] Your experience confirms once again the importance of monitoring and checking work, discipline and good organization, a reliance on the initiatives of labor collectives, constancy, [presumably mistake by Brezhnev] constant perfecting of cadre work and a high degree of exactingness. [applause] We note with satisfaction that good worker morale, a healthy moral and political atmosphere and a spirit of internationalism and fraternity of peoples prevails in work. [applause]

Four years ago, speaking at celebrations in Baku, I voiced a number of remarks and wishes. I remember that we spoke then of quality of output, of shortcomings in the sphere of services and of improved use of labor [stumbles over next word] resources. Today I am able to note with satisfaction that the republican party organization has drawn the necessary conclusions from this criticism, and has corrected the situation in a number of areas, although not every issue has yet been solved. [applause]

Responding to criticism with deeds is a manifestation of a high degree of party responsibility and of the correct understanding by Communists of their duty to the party and the people. [applause]

Availing myself of this new meeting I would like, comrades, to draw your attention to some more questions which need to be solved more energetically.

Azerbaijan is one of the country's oldest [stumbles over next word] suppliers of oil. It has accumulated vast experience in extracting it, which is now being used also in other places. Today the republic produces over 14 million tons of oil per annum, 2/3 of which is extracted from the bottom of the Caspian Sea.

However, in recent years there has been evidence of a tendency toward a reduction of oil extraction. Conditions of work have of course become considerably more difficult: It is necessary to penetrate to great depths and go further out to sea; this requires a new technical and organizational solutions, and I believe these are within the abilities of the oil workers of Azerbaijan, who have a glorious tradition of innovation. [applause] We can and must solve the task not only of stabilizing oil extraction but also of augmenting it. [applause]

The drawing up of the country's energy program is now nearing completion. New efforts to strengthen power engineering in all republics, including in Azerbaijan, will be needed. This includes technical reequipment of the oil extraction and oil refining industries, the introduction of new power engineering capacities and a very strict regime of economizing on energy resources. In connection with this, timely construction of the Azerbaijan and Shamkhor electric power stations and of works producing deep-water foundations for marine oil extraction is particularly important.

On the whole your republic's party organizations have strengthened supervision of fulfillment of the national economic plans. In housing construction, however, this supervision is as yet insufficiently effective. Housing, schools, kindergartens and other social amenities are not infrequently commissioned late, and the quality of building of these projects is not sufficiently high. This, comrades, is not in order. We must always place people's needs in the forefront. [applause] The strictest approach to allocation of housing space is also necessary. Many complaints are received by the CPSU Central Committee on this matter, including from Azerbaijan. The Baku Gorkom acted properly in making an assessment of party principle concerning cases of violation of the established procedure regarding occupation of empty apartments. [applause]

Another issue is of no small importance: While output of crop production is rising steadily, insufficient use is as yet being made in the republic of the possibilities for increasing production of meat, milk, eggs and other food products. The reserves are to be found in a radical improvement in animal husbandry and in putting right pedigree stock-breeding and fodder production. The agricultural workers of Azerbaijan could effect a considerable increase in potato production in order to fully satisfy the needs of the population.

This year turned out to be a difficult one because of the weather conditions in the Transcaucasus and in the country as a whole. Agricultural workers and our entire people are conducting a strenuous struggle in the harvest. It is important to conserve every kilogram of the grain, vegetables, fruit and potatoes grown and to bring all the produce in the fields home to the consumer. All party, administrative and economic organizations should show concern for this. [applause]

Being here in Baku, I cannot help but say a few words about the very rich potential of the Caspian coast and of the other regions of Azerbaijan for improving people's health. The beneficial Caspian Sea, the southern sun, the mountains and valleys of Azerbaijan should summon those who want leisure and the cure. I know that the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the republic has demonstrated initiative and studied these possibilities. This matter should be put on the requisite scale and thought should be given to setting up another southern resort zone of all-union importance.

Both the AUCCTU and the USSR Ministry of Health should be involved in this. [applause]

Comrades, we have already had more than one occasion to speak of the importance of production, state and party discipline. Today I wish to speak to you particularly of moral discipline, the more so since here in Azerbaijan a good deal has recently been done to combat the antipodes of socialist morals and sound experience has been acquired in improving moral education. [applause] The moral foundations of socialist society are based on respect for and trust in the individual. But it is no secret that people can still be found who use that trust to society's detriment, display personal immodesty and even embark on deception of the state, falsification of accounts, bribery or theft of socialist property. Implacability towards those who flout our ethics or our Soviet laws should penetrate all social life. Observation of the standards of public morals and law should be a matter of course for each Soviet person, a compelling internal law. In this lies one of the chief duties of moral education; here is an important field of activity for party and administrative organizations, trade unions, the Komsomol, the press, television and radio. [applause] Considerable educational potential, which is no where near being fully utilized, lies in the arts including the cinema and theatre. Incidentally, there are in Azerbaijan sound examples of the cinema, theatre and literature penetrating social life in this way. [applause] It is important that an active campaign be waged in every direction against those who impede our forward progress. [applause]

Comrades, the party has now launched the latest report-back and election campaign. I would like to hope that both here in your republic and throughout the country, its keynote should be a businesslike and specific approach, a critical appraisal of the results achieved and the mobilization of the forces of the party and the people to solve the great tasks that lie ahead of us. [applause]

If the report-back and election campaign is held in such a spirit -- and I am sure that such will be the case -- then it will give a fresh impetus to the struggle for the fulfillment of the 5-year plan targets and a worthy welcome to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Soviet Union. [applause]

Comrades, the successes of the working people of Azerbaijan, like those of the working people of all the other republics of our country, in building up production of industrial and agricultural output are a fine contribution to the implementation of the plans of the party for a steadfast improvement of the life of the people and the plans for our communist construction. [applause] There is at the same time a considerable reinforcement of the weight of our homeland in the international arena and support for our struggle to rid mankind of the threat of a nuclear conflagration and for the struggle for lasting peace on earth. [applause]

I have spoken more than once of late on foreign policy matters -- on the last occasion in connection with the stay in Moscow of Mrs Indira Gandhi, India's prime minister. Therefore, I shall dwell only on just a few individual points. First of all I want to say that the Soviet-Indian summit talks in Moscow evoke our sincere satisfaction.

They once more confirmed that friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and India are based on a firm foundation and have good prospects. [applause] New steps have been made in the development of this cooperation. Both sides also had the opportunity to note again the coincidence or proximity of their views on fundamental issues in the international situation, particularly regarding the preservation of peace and the prevention of a new world war. During the talks with the Indian prime minister we once again expressed our positive evaluation of the Nonaligned Movement as an important factor acting in favor of normalizing [ozdorovleniye] the international situation, and of India's role in this movement.

The Soviet Union wholly supported the principle that there should be an increased role in international affairs for those states which have become liberated from the colonial or semicolonial yoke and have embarked on the road of independence and progress. We are convinced that these countries' policies are capable of exercising a **beneficial** influence on the world situation. [applause]

It is therefore natural that the Soviet Union, in common with the other socialist countries, is an active advocate of strengthening peaceful cooperation, the unity and cohesion of the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, the prestige and effectiveness of such organizations as the OAU, the Arab League and others. [applause]

At the same time, imperialism with its neocolonialist policy is an obvious opponent of the liberated countries' unity. It is not accidental that the imperialists are doing all they can to deepen the rift among Arab countries, to weaken the OAU's authority and influence, and to exploit the OAS in the interests of the colonial ambitions of the Western powers, as was clearly shown recently by the events in the South Atlantic. You know, comrades, that the Soviet Union has for many years and even decades been striving for the relaxation of international tension. Detente is for us a very broad concept: It is primarily a general inclination of states and their leaders not toward preparation for war and hostility with other states but toward peaceful cooperation with them. It is normal communication between countries and peoples, honest observance of the norms of international law, respect for the sovereignty of every country, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. Finally it is the constant aspiration to help by practical deeds to curb the arms race that has engulfed the world, the aspiration to strengthen security on the basis of the gradual deepening of mutual trust on a just, reciprocal basis. That is how we understand detente; such is the detente for which we are striving. It is in fact a matter of ensuring a peaceful future for mankind. [applause]

We do not believe at all that detente can or should be the monopoly of any individual geographical zone, or any single region. It is another matter that for a number of historical reasons it has already struck deeper roots in some regions than in others, in Europe for instance, but possibilities for strengthening it exist everywhere, and they must be actively utilized. I shall not talk here about our attempts to regulate relations with the United States and to reach just and mutually acceptable accords on issues concerning with the limitation and reduction of both strategic and medium-range nuclear weapons. You are well acquainted with them.

On the subject of Asia, we consider it very important to achieve the normalization and gradual improvement of relations between the USSR and the People's Republic of China on the basis that I would describe as one of commonsense, mutual respect and mutual advantage. Supplementing the relations of friendship and cooperation which we already have with a number of Asiatic states, this would be a good contribution to strengthening the foundations of peace and stability in Asia and throughout the world. [applause]

In Europe the most appropriate next step in consolidating detente could, in our opinion, be a successful conclusion to the Madrid meeting of 35 states and a clearing of the way to a European disarmament conference. Incidentally, mention should be made here of the constructive, peace-loving role being played in Madrid by the neutral and nonaligned countries of Europe. I would like to wish them further successes in this work. [applause]

The further consolidation of detente in Europe would permit Europeans to enjoy its fruits even more effectively, to resolve by their joint efforts many problems common to the entire continent in the practical life of its peoples. The forms of such cooperation are already taking shape in some ways. To advance unswervingly along this path is our generation's duty to future generations. [applause] As a whole, detente is a historic achievement of peoples, which must in no circumstances be surrendered to the mercy of the narrow-minded, egoistic politicians in the imperialist camp. It must be safeguarded, developed and deepened, and this will be a victory of human reasons over dangerous, unthinking aggression. We believe [applause] we believe in such a victory for we believe in the reason of man, or, if you like, in people's instinct for self-preservation. [applause]

Such are the noble aims to which our country's foreign policy and our party's international activity are subjugated. And here [applause] such are its noble aims.

In this, our allies are all the peace-loving countries, all sane-minded and realistic leaders in the world arena, the many-million-strong peoples of the whole world. [applause]

The words of the great Lenin that the Soviet states wishes to live in peace with all peoples, and to direct all its efforts toward internal construction will always be our guiding star. [applause]

Dear comrades, in conclusion allow me to wish the working people of Soviet Azerbaijan further successes in the fulfillment of the economic and social development plans laid down by the party and state. [applause] I am confident that you will continue as in the past to be worthy of your glorious traditions, and will greet with new good deeds the coming portentous date: the 60th anniversary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. [applause] May Soviet Azerbaijan flourish and advance toward new successes. [applause] Long live our great and mighty motherland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. [applause] Glory to the party of Lenin, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. [applause] Let peace on our planet be lasting and cooperation between the peoples fruitful. [applause]

Allow me now to present the order with which your republic has been honored. [applause]

[Announcer, with applause continuing] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev pins the Order of Lenin to the republic's banner.

Dear comrades, in conclusion allow me, in memory of our meeting today and on the eve of the great festival of our people, the 60th anniversary of the USSR, to present you with a symbolic gift to your republic: a piece of work by the splendid craftsmen of Leningrad porcelain works, a vase inscribed: Moscow -- Capital of the USSR. [applause]

Aliyev Speech

LD261116 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0755 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Speech by Geydar Ali Rza ogly Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party, at the Lenin Palace in Baku at a joint session of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and Supreme Soviet; given in response to a speech made by Leonid Brezhnev on that occasion -- live]

[Text] Dear Leonid Ilich. Dear comrades. The unforgettable, happy and joyful hour has come. The third Order of Lenin has begun to shine on the banner of the Azerbaijan SSR which is fluttering with revolutionary and labor glory. [applause] And it was presented to the republic by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the true continuer of the great Leninist cause, the tested leader of our party, the head of the Soviet state, a man who is dear and close to each of us. [applause]

Your brilliant and heartfelt speech, dear Leonid Ilich, has deeply moved and inspired us. We interpret the high appraisal of the achievements of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, the people's intelligentsia and the activities of the Azerbaijan Communist Party expressed in it as an urgent call of the party to work even better, even more efficiently, putting one's whole soul, talent and skill into the sacred cause of the creation of a new society. [applause] The theses, conclusions and critical remarks and recommendations voiced by you will become the program for all our further (?actions). [applause]

In receiving the Order of Lenin, with whose name the birth of the Azerbaijan SSR is linked, we express boundless gratitude, from the depth of the people's hearts, to the Central Committee of the Communist Party, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government and you, dear Leonid Ilich, for the high appraisal of the success of the republic's working people. [applause]

We assure you that also in the future we will by selfless labor multiply the economic and defense might of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics! [applause]

Dear Leonid Ilich, this is your third visit to Azerbaijan; all your visits have been made in September. Since 1970 September has been underlined in red on the calendar of the major events in the life of the Azerbaijan people. For every meeting with you signifies a new state in the republic's forward movement, inspiring the working people to new feats. [applause]

During your first trip to attend the celebration of the 50th anniversary of Soviet Azerbaijan, you, Leonid Ilich, gave an all-round analysis of the state of affairs in the republic, pointed to serious shortcomings and defined ways and means of overcoming them. That was a difficult and complicated time in the life of the Azerbaijan party organization. The republic's economy had lagged behind for a long time. There was much neglect and many mistakes in organizational, educative and staff work. At that time the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Communist Party had just set about improving matters, and your wise advice and valuable suggestions, Leonid Ilich, were at the basis of the party organization's entire activity and helped it to achieve a radical breakthrough in social and economic development and to bring the republic to the forefront. [applause]

In those unforgettable days of September 1978 when the Order of Lenin was presented to the city of Baku, you, Leonid Ilich, expressed great appreciation of the work done and placed even greater tasks before us. The working people of the republic promised to complete the 10th 5-Year Plan ahead of schedule -- and they kept their word. Soviet Azerbaijan was the first of the union republics to complete the targets of the 10th 5-Year Plan. It did it in 4 years and 2 and 1/2 months. [applause] The plan was completed with high results for all sectors, and your words that have now become an everyday saying again resounded, as it were, throughout the country: Azerbaijan strides forward. [applause]

And in the 11th 5-Year Plan period, too, plans and socialist pledges are being successfully completed. According to preliminary calculations, for the first 2 years of the quinquennium the growth rate of the republic's industrial production will be 13 percent as compared with a target of 11 percent. I am happy to report that farm workers have completed this year's socialist pledges for procurement of grains, vegetables, green tea leaves, cucurbits, and cocoons, and are now waging a tense struggle for Azerbaijan's big crop of cotton and grapes. [applause] We have every reason to state that true to their established traditions, the working people of Azerbaijan will complete the 11th 5-Year Plan ahead of schedule, and will also win for it the Red Banner. [applause]

All the radical changes that have happened in the republic were made possible by the improvement in the style and methods of organizational, party and ideological work and the higher level of the party's administration of the economy, science and culture. In putting through the party's demands and your suggestions, Leonid Ilich, the party organization has throughout these years kept at the center of its attention the question of strengthening party and state discipline, increasing the responsibility of staff and extending the practice of criticism and self-criticism, the ideological and moral education of people and the uncompromising drive against shortcomings and all phenomena that are alien to our society. [applause] And we are boundlessly grateful for the fact that our efforts to these ends, the experience of our party organization, is greatly appreciated by you, Leonid Ilich. [applause]

I wish particularly to say that the decisive factor in our successes is the constant attention and aid that Soviet Azerbaijan receives from the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally. [applause]

During all those years, which were far from easy for us, we were always able to feel your personal care and support. These found expression in the five special decisions by the party and government on the development of Azerbaijani productive capacities, in your letters and telegrams of greetings marking labor successes, in your high evaluation -- expressed from the rostrum of the 26th congress and in the plenums of the CPSU Central Committee -- of the activities of the Azerbaijan party organization, in your constant links with the republic and in the fact that today you are once again among the working people of Soviet Azerbaijan. [applause] A great many thanks to you, dear Leonid Ilich. [applause] These words are today on the lips of every inhabitant of the land of Azerbaijan -- ancient and wonderfully transformed under the October sun -- and are uttered with a feeling of boundless love and gratitude to you. [applause] Years, decades and centuries will pass. Our descendants will conquer new summits in the building of communism. And the grateful people of Azerbaijan will always remember this happy stage in its history and your paternal care and prominent role in the genuine flourishing of its economy and culture. [applause]

In talking about what has been achieved, we clearly realize that in our work there are still not a few shortcomings, omissions and underfulfillments. You, Leonid Ilich, focused our attention on the main ones among these. We could feel again and again your principled party approach, your exactitude and, at the same time, your moving concern. [applause] We shall do everything possible to eliminate the shortcomings and improve our work. The tasks you set will be discussed in all party organizations and workers collectives, and at a plenum of the Azerbaijan Communist Party's Central Committee. We shall continue to be guided unswervingly by your advice and recommendations. We shall never be content with what has been achieved, but will review with self-criticism the results reached and move forward without fail. [applause]

Comrades, we are about to celebrate that great and joyful festival, the 60th anniversary of the USSR. And on that historic path special pride is inspired by the achievements that our country has scored in the stage of advanced socialism in the 18 years that have elapsed since the memorable plenum of the CPSU Central Committee held in October 1964. [applause] Time is the best judge; and it convincingly confirms the political wisdom, scientific soundness and Leninist principle of the course of the party put forward at that historic moment. [applause]

The period that has passed has been marked by a steady economic advance, an intensive process of spiritual growth, a raising of the prosperity of the people, development of socialist democracy and of the Soviet way of life, a strengthening of the defensive might and a growth of the international prestige of our country. [applause]

The society of mature socialism means the true flowering of all aspects of the life of the people; and in all its facets, in all its successes and achievements, it is inseparably linked with the name and work of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. [applause]

Leonid Ilich is an outstanding organizer and ideological inspirer of communist construction in the homeland of October. Under his direct guidance, the Party's modern economic strategy and its agrarian policy, the highest embodiment of which is the USSR Food Program, have been worked out and are being implemented. Leonid Ilich is making an enormous contribution to the creative development of Marxist-Leninist science. [applause]

One of Comrade Brezhnev's most important qualities as a party and state figure of a Leninist type and scale is his profound and indissoluble link with life, his political realism and his purposeful orientation towards the future. He has been endowed with the greatest capacity, in today's [word indistinct] of new relations, to identify the clear contours of a communist tomorrow, and not only to identify, but to cultivate with care, shape and affirm the communist element in all spheres of the life of our society. [applause]

To Comrade Brezhnev belongs the historic credit of working to avert thermonuclear disaster and preserve and strengthen peace on earth. As the initiator of the struggle for a relaxation of international tension, the creator of the Soviet Peace Program of the 1970's and 1980's, Leonid Ilich, in the most difficult conditions resulting from the worsening of the international situation, is persistently, consistently and resolutely putting into practice the Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU and of the Soviet state. [applause]

Comrade Brezhnev's speech today constitutes fresh evidence of our party and country's unshakable devotion to the cause of peace. And we are confident that Leonid Ilich's call for peace and reason, which has been heard in Baku, will find an ardent response throughout the world and become a powerful new boost to the struggle for peace and international security. [applause]

An outstanding role belongs to you, Comrade Brezhnev, in strengthening the bonds of friendship and brotherhood among the peoples of the USSR. A burning concern for the future of each of them, a profound grasp of the specifics of local circumstances and the ability to take them into account when tackling problems of the economic, social or cultural development of the republics and likewise a sensitivity towards national feelings and particular features of a people combined with unflagging work to consolidate the united Soviet state -- all this expresses the unshakable loyalty to Lenin's principles of nationalities policy of that great internationalist of our times, that outstanding son of the great Russian people, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. [applause] All these equalities, together with his inestimable contribution to the building of communism and the world revolutionary process, have placed Leonid Ilich Brezhnev among the outstanding historical personalities. [applause] And Soviet people feel tremendous patriotic pride that our Leninist party and mighty socialist state are fittingly headed and confidently led down Lenin's path by the most authoritative and influential politician of our planet. [applause]

Dear Leonid Ilich, expressing the innermost feelings of multinational Azerbaijan, I wish you firm health and long years of life to the joy and benefit of Soviet people. [applause] An enormous thank you, Leonid Ilich, for your dear gift that is so valuable to us. Moscow, the capital of our homeland, fittingly embodies the monolithic unity of our multinational socialist state. [applause] And on this day that is historic for us, the Azerbaijan people yet again express their boundless devotion to friendship and brotherhood with all peoples of our country and to our elder brother, the great Russian people, and assures you that it will continue to strengthen and preserve this, our priceless asset. [applause]

Long live our great homeland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. [applause] Long live and flourish Soviet Azerbaijan. [applause] Glory to Lenin's party and its Central Committee with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at its head. [applause]

Greetings Message Read

LD261406 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0844 GMT 26 Sep 82

["Text" of letter of greetings to CPSU Central Committee and Leonid Brezhnev, read by oilworker, Hero of Socialist Labor (Osmanov). Adopted by the special joint session of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and Supreme Soviet at the Lenin Palace in Baku -- live]

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and to Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

We, the participants in the ceremonial session dedicated to the presentation of the Order of Lenin to the Azerbaijan SSR, expresses on behalf of the people of Azerbaijan and of all the republic's working people our boundless gratitude and heartfelt thanks to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and you personally, dear Leonid Ilich, for the homeland's high award. The workers, farmers and intelligentsia of Azerbaijan have taken it as a further vivid demonstration of the Leninist party's concern for the prosperity of Soviet Azerbaijan, and as a high approval of their labor achievements. It is for us a matter of joy and inspiration that the republic's third Order of Lenin was pinned to its banner by you, Leonid Ilich, the outstanding politician and statesmen of our time, the loyal continuer of Lenin's immortal cause. In this we see a further manifestation of your constant concern for Soviet Azerbaijan and its working people, and of the confidence the CPSU Central Committee places in the Azerbaijan party organization.

The working people of Azerbaijan know well and greatly appreciate your extremely varied and tireless work designed to bring about a comprehensive growth in the economy, culture and welfare of the Soviet people and your courageous struggle to prevent a nuclear catastrophe and for world peace. The Communists and all working people of Azerbaijan unanimously approve and support the domestic and external policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state and your fruitful activity, dear Leonid Ilich. Dear Leonid Ilich, your coming to Azerbaijan has become an event of enormous political importance, a powerful demonstration of the monolithic unity of the party and the people and the tightly-knit cohesion of the republic's working people around the CPSU Central Committee. Each of your visits to Azerbaijan is a great and joyous festival for our people, a vivid and unforgettable page in the glorious annals of the republic and the history of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, a new milestone on the path of communist creation. The memory of your profoundly meaningful and inspiring speech at the presentation of the Order of Lenin to the republic's capital, the city of Baku, in September 1978 is still fresh among us. The Communists and all working people of Azerbaijan are, sparing neither strength nor energy, working to implement successfully the tasks you assigned us. We are happy to report today that we have honorably kept the word we gave you: We have in 4 years and 2 and 1/2 months -- the first (in the family) of union republics to do so -- fulfilled the 10th 5-Year Plan. This labor victory has been crowned with the Order of Lenin that today first gleamed from the banner of the Azerbaijan SSR.

Inspired by the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the high assessment of the activity of the Azerbaijan Communist Party that you, dear Leonid Ilich, gave in the CPSU Central Committee's report to the congress and in your subsequent speeches, the working people of the republic are working with increasing energy to further enhance the efficiency of social production and quality of work and to implement the majestic social and economic program put forward by the forum of the country's Communists. The plans are being implemented with success. For the high results it achieved in the all-union socialist competition in 1981, the Azerbaijan SSR was yet again, for the 17th successive year, awarded the Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the VLKSM [all-Union Lenin Young Communist League] Central Committee. Having launched an extensive competition for a fitting welcome for those glorious jubilees -- the 65th anniversary of Great October and the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR -- the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the people's intelligentsia of Azerbaijan, increasing their labor endeavors, are attempting to make a worthy contribution to the implementation of the decisions of the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum and to the USSR Food Program.

Dear Leonid Ilich, the awarding of the Order of Lenin to the republic is for us both an exalted honor and a summons from the party to work even harder, to seek even greater successes. Your warm meeting with the working people and the party activists of the republic, your advice and recommendations have called forth a new, mighty upsurge of political and labor activity. In your vivid speech, as wise as Lenin's were, at today's ceremonial session you expressed high appreciation of the republic's achievements, defined a long-term program for a further increase in its productive forces, and pointed convincingly to our reserves and ways of tapping them. With all our hearts we express our cordial gratitude for this further tremendous help to the Azerbaijan party organization, this further demonstration of concern for the Azerbaijan people. Heeding your suggestions and advice for guidance and execution, on behalf of the Communists and all working people of the republic we assure our own dear Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee, the Soviet Government and you, dear Leonid Ilich in person, that we shall honorably discharge the new responsible duties assigned to us and mark that great festival of friendship and brotherhood of the peoples, the 60th anniversary of the USSR, with the successful fulfillment of the socialist pledges we adopted in honor of that jubilee, and multiply the contribution made by Soviet Azerbaijan to the implementation of the program of communist creation outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress.

May our great multinational homeland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, flourish and grow stronger. [applause] Glory to the heroic Soviet people, confidently advancing along the path of communism. [applause] Glory to the CPSU, the inspirer and organizer of all our triumphs. [applause]

Reception Held

LD262040 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and the republic's Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers held a reception today on the occasion of the award of the Order of Lenin to the Azerbaijan SSR. Comrades Brezhnev, Aliyev, Khalilov, Seidov, Aleksandrov and Zamyatin, members and candidate members of the Azerbaijan Community Party Central Committee bureau, veterans of the party and of the Great Patriotic War, leading workers in industry and agriculture, activists in science and culture, military leaders and representatives of the public were present. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1630 GMT on 26 September adds the following to a short report on the reception: At the ceremony, masters of the arts put on a festive concert for the participants which proceeded very successfully.]

Addressing a greeting to those assembled, Comrade Aliyev said:

The award of the Order of Lenin to the republic has become a moving festival of labor victory. At the present time, the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee is receiving reports, letters and telegrams from the labor collective, from workers, kolkhoz farmers, members of the intelligentsia and from all sections of the population. They express full and unlimited support for the internal and foreign policy of the CPSU, and report new socialist obligations for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of national economy plans in honor of your arrival and the award of the Order of Lenin to the republic. This is a clear demonstration of the unbreakable unity of the party and people.

The successes of the working people of Azerbaijan, marked by the Order of the Lenin, he continued, form part of the great achievements of the entire Soviet people advancing to greet the great festival, the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. The basis for the achievements of the land of the Soviets is the wise leadership of the Communist Party, the active, wholehearted, fruitful activity of the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo, the Soviet Government and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally.

A most important factor in the might of the Soviet state is Lenin's nationalities policy, the principles established in our society of socialist internationalism, the friendship and fraternal mutual assistance of the peoples, the selfless assistance of the great Russian people to all nationalities and ethnic groups.

Comrade Aliyev expressed cordial gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee and to Comrade Brezhnev for their constant concern for Soviet Azerbaijan, for the prosperity of the entire Soviet people, for safeguarding peace on earth. He proposed a toast to the great Leninist party, the organizer and inspirer of all our victories, to the Central Committee of the party, to the Central Committee Politburo, to the Soviet Government, to the mighty Soviet people, to the indissoluble friendship and fraternity of all the nationalities and ethnic groups of the USSR, to the elder brother, the great Russian people, and to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

Afterwards, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, who was received with stormy applause, spoke at the reception.

In his speech he said: Esteemed Geydar Aliyevich; comrades. Thank you for the kind words addressed to me, although, frankly speaking, probably too many of these words were spoken.

The third day of my stay in Baku is coming to an end. It will soon be time to go home to one's routine affairs. These have been interesting and full days, full of vivid impressions. It seems that everything that needed to be said about your holiday, the presentation of the order to the republic, and about your working days, achievements and problems still to be solved, I have said during these days. It remains for me to thank with all my heart my hosts, Comrade Aliyev, Comrades Khalilov, Seidov and all the leaders of the republic for the hospitality and the splendid organization of all our joint engagements. Thank you, dear friends.

And there is one more thing I want to say. When I think about these three days in Baku, I again see before me thousands, tens of thousands, it seems even hundreds of thousands of faces of people who came out on to the streets and squares of Baku to welcome their visitor from Moscow. These were lively, welcoming and happy faces. Their eyes were shining with a sincere warmth and cordiality. And behind this wave of kind human feelings toward a representative of the leadership of the party and the state, one can imagine a manifestation of that mighty force which unites our Soviet people around the party of Lenin and which lies at the basis of the inviolable might of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Yours is a wonderful republic, comrades, and the people in it are remarkable. Not only has it been physically impossible for me to shake the hand of everyone who has come out these past days to say to the visitors: Welcome; but I have not even been able to wave to them all as a sign of greeting. Therefore, I would now like to address them all here, with an expression of sincere gratitude. I would like to wish every son and every daughter of Soviet Azerbaijan great labor successes and radiant personal happiness.

I propose a toast: To your sunny republic, to the Communists of Azerbaijan, to your health and success, comrades.

The speeches of Comrades Brezhnev and Aliyev were heard with great attention and received with continuous applause. The reception was held in a cordial atmosphere.

Brezhnev Meets With Leaders

LD270850 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, had a meeting in Baku with the leaders of the Azerbaijan SSR. Comrade Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee; Comrade Khalilov, chairman of the Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Seidov, chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers; members and candidate members of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee; bureau and deputy chairmen of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers participated in the conversation which took place. CPSU Central Committee members Aleksandrov, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Comrade Zamyatin, head of a CPSU Central Committee department, were also present.

Speaking to the participants in the meeting Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said: It so happens that every time we meet you, we take stock, as it were, of the work which has been done in the republic to implement the plans mapped out by our party. This gives us an opportunity to evaluate successes, to spot shortcomings and outline measures to overcome them. A relatively short time has passed since my last visit to Baku in September 1978, but these years were full of major and important events. I have in mind, first and foremost, the 26th CPSU Congress. We can all see that all the work of the party and the people, which are confidently following the Leninist path, has been based on the decisions adopted by it.

The second year of the 11th 5-Year Plan is drawing to a close. It has been marked by a further growth in our economy and an increase in people's living standards. At the same time, as you know, we have to resolve serious problems in such branches of the economy as agriculture, power engineering and transport. The party and government are keeping these questions in the center of their attention. In particular, considerable work is now being done to implement the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May 1982 plenum and the country's food program. The policy of the Communist Party enjoys the unanimous support of the people. Evidence of this includes the results of the elections to the local soviets of people's deputies which were held in June.

This year will be crowned by a great holiday for our homeland of many nationalities, the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. The Soviet people are preparing to give it a fitting welcome.

The Azerbaijan SSR is making a great contribution to the development of the economy, science and culture of our country. In the new 5-year plan the republic has achieved good results both in industry and agriculture, especially in increasing production of cotton, grapes and vegetables. The resources allocated by the state are being used efficiently. Many good initiatives, which have received recognition in the country, originated in the republic. On the whole we highly value the work of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, the Central Committee bureau headed by Comrade Geydar Aliyevich Aliyev, and the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the republic. Your aspiration to work creatively and with initiative and to constantly seek out innovation deserves support. That is real party efficiency.

But we communists have the following tradition: In giving successes their due, we concentrate attention on shortcomings and ponder issues which have not been resolved. Let us do that now. Let us take Azerbaijan's industry, to be specific the extraction of oil in the republic. There is a certain stagnation in its development here. To a great extent the reason for this is the low rate of modernization in this industry. The correction of this situation also depends to a great extent on your enterprise and persistence. The level of development of deposits on the marine shelf still does not match modern requirements and the achievements of science and technology. The platform for deep-water drilling, which we looked over, is a good structure. But after all one can still say that this is the first, or one of the first. The task is to speed up to the utmost the design and manufacture of new technical equipment for the extraction of oil and gas in the Caspian. In particular, you will have to take care to see that the construction of the works to manufacture deep-water stationary platforms, which is being built in the republic, is completed as quickly as possible.

It is very important to use such a valuable raw material as oil economically, particularly the oil of your region. It is necessary to ensure the further intensification of the processing of oil. The quality of petroleum products and particularly lubricating oils must be improved, and the resources of raw material for the production of petrochemical products must be increased. The necessary conditions for this are now being created in your republic. The program for the fundamental reconstruction and modernization of the oil-refining industry, which has been charted by the republican party organization, is being implemented. In the meantime, comrades, almost half of the petroleum products from the republican refineries are produced in the form of fuel oil. Naturally, one cannot reconcile oneself to this. It is necessary for the new technical level of production to have a corresponding qualitatively new level of output. That is the point of technical progress.

Of course one has to work for the rational use and economization of not just oil but also all other material resources. And in the carrying out of this major task I hope that you will display an example of persistence and high results, comrades.

While we are on the subject of the utilization of natural resources. I should like to advise you to study the possibilities of such a source of energy supply as thermal water. Your republic, after all, is rich in water of this sort. So could not one adapt it for heat supply to residential and production buildings, to hothouse farms? It would obviously be worth going into this.

There is another important question. The number of enterprises not fulfilling the plan for the marketing of output has gone down: They now amount to 4.4 per cent. However, if you look at this indicator with regard to the fulfillment of pledges for deliveries, then the picture is quite different. There is a large number of laggards. This is not in order, comrades. It disrupts the smooth work of production and, in the final analysis, causes damage to the national economy, undermining plan discipline.

One must increase the authority of contractual obligations, and respect related enterprises. Economic managers, party committees and primary party organizations ought to do some hard work on this.

Now for agriculture. I have already noted, Comrade Brezhnev said, the steady pace of development in this industry in Azerbaijan. I have been told that this year's plans for the production of cotton, grain, grapes and vegetables will be considerably overfulfilled. This will be a good contribution by Azerbaijan's arable farmers to the implementation of the country's food program. The other day the CPSU Central Committee considered it necessary once again to draw the attention of party, administrative and economic bodies, of scientists, managers and specialists of kolkhozes and sovkhozes to the questions involved in the implementation of fundamental measures to increase the production of grain and fodder in the country. In this respect I would like to lay particular emphasis on attitudes toward the soil, the fundamental resource of our people. Great reserves for increasing agricultural production lie in thrifty and scientifically-grounded farmwork.

Let us take, for example, irrigated land. Azerbaijan now has over 1.2 million hectares of this land. However, the return from these hectares is still inadequate. The yield of grain crops on irrigated land is still low. One of the reasons for this is the salinity of irrigated land. The washing of the soil is proceeding slowly. Low standards are tolerated in irrigation work. A considerable part of the irrigation systems is in a poor condition. Bad management must not be tolerated, comrades. The party organization in the republic must gear itself to resolving a qualitatively new task -- obtaining two or three harvests a year from every irrigated hectare, and regarding this as an assignment from the party.

There are also a large number of reserves in livestock raising. Although you have started obtaining more meat and milk in recent years, livestock productivity nevertheless is still not high on many of the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Shortcomings in livestock raising are to a considerable extent caused by a weak fodder base and insufficient procurement of fodder. No small percentage of the nutritive value of fodders is lost through infringements of the technology of their production, storage and processing. There is an average of one feed preparation plant for every three or four farms in the republic. As you can see, specialists and economic managers and party and administrative bodies have things to ponder over.

I know that at a plenum of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee you critically analyzed the present state of livestock raising and charted a long-term comprehensive program for its intensification. This was a correct and timely step.

There are other issues as well, comrades. They are also of great importance for the economy and social development. In particular you must put things right in a number of areas of capital construction and transport. The task of further improving the utilization of labor resources remains a topical one.

Talking about the topicality of the struggle against contraventions of Soviet laws and socialist morals, Comrade Brezhnev noted that on a number of economic and administrative levels conditions still persist which permit criminals to misappropriate public property, to cause losses to the state and to commit antisocial actions. Your direct duty, he stressed, is to step up even more and in every direction the struggle against these phenomena, which are harmful and dangerous to society. It is quite inadmissible to be content with what has been done hitherto.

In conclusion, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said: Republican party organization has a membership of over 345,000 communists. It has always been a militant force of our party. The Central Committee of the republic Communist Party is correct in its desire in all things to rely on the two committees, rayon committees and primary party organizations. One must continue to increase comprehensively the level of activity of these most important links, to develop this initiative and to render them assistance and support. Comrades, there is much work ahead. Fresh efforts by communists and by all working people in the republic will be needed. Leonid Ilich wished the leaders of the republic and all the working people of Azerbaijan great successes in their forthcoming work.

Comrade Aliyev spoke next. He said:

Leonid Ilich, you are in constant touch with the people, with the local party, soviet, and economic organs. You show profound interest in the affairs and concerns of every republic, every oblast and every area of the country. Such is the good tradition embodying your truly Leninist style of work, and following this tradition you are again -- for the third time now -- meeting the members of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee bureau and the leadership of our republic. Every one of your visits to Azerbaijan, every conversation with the working people, with the aktiv, every direction and wish clearly demonstrates your creative approach to the cause and your ability to mobilize the masses for the successful solution of the party's tasks and plans. Meetings with you have become for us the richest school of party-organizational work, a school of upbringing. They are models of scientific analysis of the state of affairs, elaborations of the strategy of new decisions and the tactics of their implementation.

With great attention we listened to your speech, which was profoundly rich in content, dictated by party concern for Azerbaijan. The high appraisal which you have given of the activity of the party organization, of the republic's successes in implementing plans for economic and social development, your recommendations and fully justified critical remarks are further enormous assistance to us from the party Central Committee, the CPSU Politburo and you personally, Leonid Ilich, and a militant program for the further work of the Communists and all the people of Azerbaijan.

Permit me to assure you that all your prescriptions and instructions will be embodied in the deeds of the working people of Azerbaijan.

Comrade Aliyev went on to report on the progress of the republic's implementation of its plans and socialist pledges for the current year. He dwelt on the questions which are being resolved by the party organization of Azerbaijan. Our main attention, he said, is now focused on improving the structure of industry, the further development of the fuel and power complex, raising the efficiency of agricultural production, improving the utilization of labor resources, strengthening the struggle against crime, pilfering of socialist property, and on prophylactic work against lawbreaking.

We are glad that in the seventies Azerbaijan's contribution to the all-union economy increased significantly. The republic's share in the production of the national income and of the country's industrial and agricultural output, has grown.

Our successes are the result of the wise nationalities' policy of the party and the friendship and mutual assistance of the peoples of the USSR. Throughout all the years we have been experiencing the powerful support of all the nations and ethnic groups of the country, and particularly our elder brother, the Great Russian people.

In reporting on the work we have done, we are clearly aware that it still has many shortcomings and omissions, that the republic possesses great unutilized reserves. And you criticized us today quite justly. We shall take all the measures needed to eliminate the shortcomings and to improve our work in all directions.

Comrade Aliyev dwelled on such topical problems of the further development of the Azerbaijan national economy as the technical reequipment of the oil and gas extraction industry of the republic, increasing the generation of electrical energy, partly by constructing a nuclear power station, and questions connected with supplying the republic with material fertilizers, agricultural equipment and livestock.

Talking to you, dear Leonid Ilich, has given us a powerful new charge of energy. It will become a lively stimulus in the mobilization of the working masses to intensified work to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, Comrade Aliyev said in conclusion.

We will make an in-depth analysis of the tasks put forward by you and will determine measures to implement them at the Central Committee Politburo. We shall discuss them comprehensively at a plenum of the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Communist Party and in all party organizations and labor collectives.

The experience we have gained and the successful way things are going in the current 5-year period give us every grounds for being able to assure you of the fact that the working people of Azerbaijan will fulfill the 11th 5-Year Plan ahead of schedule as well. The Azerbaijan Communist Party and the entire internationalist collective of the working people of our republic will spare no effort or energies to augment their contribution to the nationwide cause of communist construction.

Departs for Moscow

LD270836 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, today left Baku for Moscow. He had been taking part in the celebrations devoted to the presentation of the Order of Lenin to the Azerbaijan Republic. Along all the streets and squares through which he passed Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was sincerely greeted by many thousands of residents of the capitol of Azerbaijan.

Distinguished people of the republic, veterans of the party, participants in the Great Patriotic War, persons active in science and culture, representatives of the public and military chiefs gathered at the airport to wish Leonid Ilich a good journey. The commander of the guard of honor reported to Comrade Brezhnev. The national anthems of the USSR and the Azerbaijan SSR were played. Pioneers presented flowers to Leonid Ilich. At the steps of the aircraft Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was seen off by Comrade Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee; Comrade Khalilov, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijan SSR; Comrade Seidov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers; and the members of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Communist Party. Leonid Ilich bade a warm farewell to those seeing him off. The aircraft then departed for Moscow.

Leaving with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev were Comrade Aleksandrov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Zamyatin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and head of a CPSU Central Committee department; and Comrade Mogilevets, deputy administrator of the administration of affairs of the CPSU Central Committee

TV Reports Departure

OW271159 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1030 GMT on 27 September in its regular Vremya newscast carries a report on Brezhnev's departure from Baku for Moscow.

The report begins with shots of the motorcade while the announcer discusses the reason for Brezhnev's visit to Baku. Brezhnev's limousine heads the motorcade and moves rapidly along the road with the windows closed. Later, for only a brief moment, Brezhnev is seen waving to the crowd, however his features are indistinguishable.

This was followed by brief medium-range views of Brezhnev waving near his limousine at the Baku airport, accompanied by Aliyev, Brezhnev's aide (Ryabenko) and two other unidentified officials. The report continues with brief medium-range views of Brezhnev and Aliyev standing while the chief of the honor guard delivers his report and brief medium-range views of Brezhnev receiving flowers from young Pioneers with Aliyev next to him.

The report concludes with Brezhnev walking towards the aircraft with Aliyev, receiving flowers from two girls in national costumes, kissing each of them, and a prolonged handshake with Aliyev. Brezhnev kisses Aliyev, Khalilov and Seidov. The final view of Brezhnev is at long-range at the top of the aircraft ladder waving to the crowds.

Arrival in Moscow

LD271108 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has returned to Moscow from Baku, where he had participated in the celebrations dedicated to the presentation of the Order of Lenin to the Azerbaijan SSR.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was met at Vnukovo Airport by Comrades Gorbachev, Grishin, Chernenko, Dolgikh, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Zimyanin, Kapitonov, Rusakov; Comrades Pavlov, Tsinev, Tsukanov, Shchelokov, members of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Fedorchuk, chairman of the KGB; Comrade Georgadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Samoteykin, aide to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and other comrades.

TV Reports Arrival

OW271230 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1035 GMT on 27 September in its regular Vremya newscast carries a report on Brezhnev's return to Moscow from his visit to Azerbaijan.

The report begins with long full shots of Politburo members coming through the airport doors with Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Grishin, Chernenko and Gorbachev (from left to right on screen) in the front row. It is followed by long shots of Brezhnev near the aircraft with his left hand in the pocket of his overcoat, accompanied by his aid, Ryabenko, and two other unidentified officials.

The report concludes with long shots of Brezhnev shaking hands with Chernenko, Grishin, Gorbachev, Zimyanin, Solomentsev, Ponomarev and other Politburo members. Brezhnev's left hand remains in his overcoat pocket at all times during the hand-shaking ceremony. Finally, there are long shots of Brezhnev flanked by Grishin on his left, and by Chernenko and Gorbachev on his right, walking towards the airport building. Brezhnev walks slowly and unaided with his left hand still in his overcoat pocket.

DEMONSTRATION IN LITHUANIAN CAPITAL REPORTED

NC242241 Paris AFP in English 2235 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow, Sept. 24 (AFP) -- Several thousand people shouting nationalist slogans marched through the streets of Vilnius, the Lithuanian capital, Thursday night after a football (soccer) match, dissident sources said today.

An undetermined number of the demonstrators were arrested. Local militiamen interviewed, but there was no immediate reports of injuries, according to the sources.

There was no official confirmation of the incidents.

Nationalist incidents are not uncommon in Lithuania, which was taken by the Stalin government in 1940. This time, the catalyst was apparently the visit of the Russian soccer team of Yaroslav, according to the dissident sources.

MOSCOW TV COVERAGE OF MARSHAL BAGRAMYAN FUNERAL

LD241504 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 0925 GMT on 24 September carries a live relay from Red Square in Moscow of the funeral of Marshal of the Soviet Union Ivan Bagramyan. Coverage begins with shots of the gun carriage with the urn containing the remains of Marshal Bagramyan and shots of the funeral procession about to begin the journey to the marshal's final resting place in Red Square, against a background of funeral music and the eulogy read by the announcer.

At 0930 GMT the camera shows the procession headed by an armored vehicle towing the gun carriage moving toward Red Square. The announcer says that in the procession are: "Relatives of the deceased, members of the government funeral commission, marshals of the Soviet Union and various troops, generals, admirals, representatives of the armies of fraternal countries, members of the delegations from Armenia, working collectives of Moscow and working people of the Moscow region."

The camera provides shots of the funeral commission members in the procession with Kapitonov and Ustinov walking side by side followed by Ogarkov. Also shown in the procession are Yepishev and Sokolov.

At 0952 GMT the procession is shown entering Red Square with the announcer saying that thousands of representatives of people of Moscow are in the square, with the camera providing shots of the crowd. The camera cuts to shots of the platforms with the announcer saying: "On the platforms are members and candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU Central Committee, deputies of supreme soviets of the USSR, RSFSR, leaders of ministries and administrations, marshals, generals, admirals, officers of the Soviet Army and Navy and representatives of party, soviet and public organizations, civil and patriotic war veterans. Also attending are military air attaches of foreign embassies."

The procession stops in front of the Lenin Memorial, and the urn is escorted from the gun carriage to a pedestal by Ustinov and Kapitonov.

The announcer says that Gorbachev, Grishin, Ustinov, Chernenko, Dolgikh, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Zimyanin, Kapitonov and members of the government funeral commission are climbing the stairs with the camera providing shots of the individuals mentioned at the foot of the stairs and then climbing the stairs. The camera then cuts to distant shots of leaders on top of the Lenin Memorial and showing from left to right Yepishev, Sokolov, Kapitonov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Grishin, Gorbachev, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Dolgikh and Zimyanin as Ustinov begins his address.

Following Ustinov's address, Moscow Gorkom Secretary Borisov and USSR First Deputy Defense Minister Sokolov are shown delivering their speeches. During all three speeches the camera provides various shots of the speakers and the others standing on the Lenin Memorial.

At 1024 GMT following a final speech by Razadan cement factory machiner operator Guymisaryan, Ustinov declares the meeting closed. The camera cuts to shots of the urn being carried on a bier by Ustinov and Ponomarev on one side and Gorbachev and Zimyanin on the other, acting as pall bearers. They are followed by Chernenko and Solomentsev walking together behind the bier, and behind them are Sokolov, Dolgikh and Kapitonov.

The procession stops and Ustinov places the urn in the niche in the wall. The camera provides shots of the plaque installed in the niche, cutting to shots of, from left to right, Ustinov, Gorbachev, Solomentsev, Kapitonov, Zimyanin and Arkhipov behind Zimyanin. In the second row, from left to right, are Chernenko, Grishin, Dolgikh, Yepishev and Ponomarev standing behind Grishin; all making room for the relatives to approach the niche.

The ceremony ends with a marchpast by military units, cutting to brief shots of Soviet leaders in the same lineup on top of the Lenin Memorial.